The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 3997. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE SITUATION.

Latest News from the Raiders.

They Retreat Down the Loudon Valley.

PURSUIT BY THE UNION FORCES.

Sheridan Possibly Between the Rebels and Richmond.

ALL QUIET BEFORE PETERSBURGH.

WASHINGTON ENTIRELY PACIFIED.

THE COMMUNICATIONS ALL RESTORED.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 16.

Information has been received here direct from Loudon Valley to the effect that the rebel force, on its retreat from Maryland and Washington, is moving down that valley toward Gordonsville.

The rebels seem to be marching rapidly.

Our forces, who are in pursuit, captured Gen. BRADLEY JOHNSON, near Edward's Ferry, but he was subsequently rescued by a bold dash of his own cavalry.

A soldier of the Sixty-seventh New-York Regiment was hanged yesterday at Poolesville as a spy.

Persons from near Manassas say that the rebels are not repairing the Manassas Railroad, as reported.

The *Star* extra says:

A force of rebel raiders, numbering between 350 and 500, passed through Little Washington, Sperryville, and Creighersville Thursday night on their way toward Madison Court-house and Gordonsville. They had 150 horses with them and 25 prisoners who were mounted upon the captured horses, which were led by the rebels.

The rebels passed Creighersville about 8 o'clock, and half an hour afterward a small force of Union cavalry from the West, who crossed the Shenandoah about CONRAD'S store, made their appearance at the same place, and proceeded after the rebels.

The latter gave out that they were making their way to Gordonsville, and thence to Richmond.

They seemed to be in a hurry, having received information that SHERIDAN was between them and Richmond, with a large cavalry force, "smashing things generally."

This rebel gang was doubtless part of the rebel forces lately operating in Maryland.

Gen. MCCOOK, Gen. PAYNE, and Gen. DOUBLEDAY have been relieved from duty in the Department of Washington.

Gen. MCCOOK will report to the Adjutant-General for instructions, and Gens. DOUBLEDAY and PAYNE will resume their positions on general Courts-martial.

Gen. HADDEN has been ordered to resume the command of his division garrisoning the defences of Washington, north of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 16.

Additional alarm was occasioned on the Virginia side of the Potomac yesterday by reports that the rebels are running the railroad up to Manassas.

This is not yet established as a fact, but many persons observant of military affairs think it not improbable, and that the design of the rebels is to command the gaps, and keep open their communications between Gordonsville and the valley.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 16—10 P. M.

There is no confirmation of the truth of the report that the rebels are running trains up to Manassas.

Our city has altogether resumed its usual quiet, but there is evidently an increased military watchfulness.

Interesting intelligence is daily anticipated from Gen. GRANT'S army.

Resumption of Travel between Baltimore and Washington.

From the Baltimore American, July 15.

The regular passenger travel between Baltimore and Washington has been resumed, and about 9¼ o'clock yesterday morning a special train left for the capital under the charge of Conductor CHARLES HANEY. There were seven large passenger-cars, all of which were crowded, and on several platforms were guards, well supplied with effective arms and a goodly supply of ammunition. About 10 o'clock a passenger train from Washington, numbering five cars, reached the Camden Station, but the cars were not full. The train was under the charge of Mr. HENRY DUVALL, conductor, and was detained about a half hour for the purpose of examining certain parts of the road, near which the rebels had passed.

From some of the passengers were obtained copies of the Washington papers, which contain full accounts of the rebel movements against the Capital, and will be found in another column. About half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning a second passenger train for the Capital, in charge of Conductor DUKEHART, left the Camden station for Washington with a small number of passengers. The regular trains also arrived last evening, and travel may be said to be fully resumed.

The work of reconstructing the bridges over the Gunpowder River, destroyed by the rebel raiders under HARRY GILMOR, on the Northern Central and Philadelphia Railroads, which has been commenced by parties from Harrisburgh and Philadelphia, is being vigorously prosecuted, and it is supposed will be completed by Sunday night or Monday morning, after which the roads will be opened for the resumption of travel and transportation of freights. The necessary appliances by which the locomotive at the last named bridge is designed to be raised, are all in position, while workmen are engaged further up in preparing the timber for the bridge, of which about 400 feet, including the draw and a portion of the east end, will require to be renewed. In the meantime, the track from this city to the bridge is being put in first-rate condition at all needful points. The trains of the Western Maryland Railroad are running regularly all the way to Westminster without interruption.

The Pursuit of the Rebels—Alarm at Alexandria—Rebel Spoliation of the Blair Residences.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 15.

Information thus far received from the front indicates a rapid pursuit of the enemy. This morning a portion of our troops had crossed the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry, and, doubtless, before noon, all our troops who went out in the pursuit on the river road are all across the river and steadily pressing southward.

As yet there has been no general engagement with the enemy, but our troops have picked up many stragglers. Some of them have already arrived here. The rebels were all hurrying around in the direction of Ashby's Gap and also Snicker's Gap. The roads over which they pass are excellent, being graded and macadamized, so that in this respect especially their retreat is greatly facilitated.

A portion of MOSBY'S command, under Capt. MANOR, and numbering about two hundred, passed near Leesburgh at an early hour Tuesday night. Each rider led a horse, and they were driving before them nearly one thousand head of cattle. When last heard from they were making for Ashby's Gap. Another portion of rebel cavalry are known to have been at Chester Gap on Wednesday noon.

The cavalry of HARRY GILMORE were the last of the rebel force to cross the Potomac, which they did a little above Edwards' Ferry. After crossing, a small force was detached from his main command, and sent toward Snickerville, when the main body moved directly for Ashby's Gap.

Through this and Snicker's Gap this entire rebel force will doubtless continue their retreat. BRECKINRIDGE and his Staff were near Leesburgh Wednesday morning, directing operations in that locality. This arch-traitor is said, by those who saw him, to have grown stout and gray. He was dressed in a suit of common coarse homespun gray, like his brother officers.

JENKINS also noticed that he wore a moustache, quite long, but no whiskers. We have a very large force in pursuit of the enemy, pressing him both in the rear and flank. It may be that before long he will find himself so closely pressed as to be obliged to make a stand and give battle.

ALARM AT ALEXANDRIA.

Since the retreat of the rebels the citizens of Alexandria have been in trepidation lest a visit would be paid to their city by the retreating foe.

We have had an abundance of rumors to the effect that the rebel cavalry was hanging about that town, ready to make a dash, but Capt. BECKWITH, of Col. WISEWELL'S Staff, and Lieut. WM. SHEEN, of the Provost-Marshal's office, returned to this city yesterday evening, with a scouting party, after having scoured the country for fifteen miles south of Alexandria.

They saw no rebels in arms, and after diligent inquiry from the residents of that section of the country, could learn of none having been in the vicinity lately.

THE REBELS AT BLAIR'S HOUSE.

A resident of this city who was in the hands of the rebels during their stay at Silver Spring gives the following interesting account of their operations:

He was fulfilling a contract in remodeling the Blair House, which is, or was, perhaps an eighth of a mile from the house of FRANCIS P. BLAIR. About 11 o'clock on Monday morning, he was surprised by the appearance of six rebels, who dropped down upon him as from the skies.

They inquired whose house it was, and particularly if it was LINCOLN'S Postmaster-General's, and on learning that it was, the leader of the gang exclaimed to the others, "This house must go up."

The house was locked up, not being in present use by Mr. BLAIR, and they proceeded to break open the doors and despoil it, scattering books, of which they seemed to have an indifferent opinion, and papers around in every direction, and carrying off whatever they deemed would be of use to them.

They did the same at the house of Mr. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, and found there what they deemed an especial prize, an excellent county map of the State of Maryland. This map was carefully borne away, and for many hours afterwards a corps of rebel draughtsmen were busily employed over it, making sketches and copies.

The main body of the rebel forces did not appear in front of Fort Stevens, but remained encamped on the Wilson farm, about a mile and a half beyond BLAIR'S, on the Seventh-street road.

GUERRILLA ATTACK REPULSED AT ACCOTINK.

At sunrise this morning about fifty-six men of the Home Guard stationed near Accotink, Fairfax County, Va., were attacked by one hundred men of KINCHELOE'S guerrillas. The guerrillas were speedily driven off, however, with the loss of one killed. The Home Guard also lost one killed.

The rebels, after being repulsed went in the direction of Springfield Station, and cavalry have been sent to look after them.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT CLERKS TO BE DRILLED.

The Secretary of War has ordered the clerks in all the bureaus of the Department to meet for military drill at Provost-Marshall's office, every afternoon, at a quarter past three o'clock.

They will be drilled one hour every day, Sundays excepted, until further notice. This will render the large clerical force in the War Department immediately available in an emergency.

Lieut.Col. WELLS, of the Twenty-sixth Michigan Volunteers, has been assigned to duty as Acting Inspector-General, and Lieut.-Col. J. A. HOSKINS, A. D. C., as Chief of Artillery of the Department of Washington.

Lieut. WILLIAM SHEEN has been temporarily relieved from duty in Provost-Marshal INGRAHAM'S office, and ordered to report to Col. LIVINGSTON, Assistant Provost-Marshal at Georgetown, for mounted service duty.

Gen. GILLMORE is getting along very comfortably, and will be able to resume his saddle in a few weeks.

FROM PETERSBURGH.

Quiet Times—The Rebel Raid—Treaties Between the Pickets—Distinguished Visitors.

From Our Own Correspondent.

IN FRONT OF PETERSBURGH, VA., July 13, 1864.

Another day of comparative quiet has been passed by this army; another day of oppressive heat and suffocating dust has been added to the long drawn out "heated term." Along the line yesterday there was scarcely any skirmishing or cannon firing; a few bombs were used. The night wore away without half-a-dozen shells being thrown; indeed, a death-like stillness pervaded the whole camp, undisturbed save by the rumbling of trains of cars passing over the Petersburgh and Richmond Railroad—possibly the noise of cars over the Lynchburgh road were also heard. Some important changes were made yesterday, which will be known in due time. Notwithstanding the evidently highly exaggerated statements in the papers of the 11th, which reached here yesterday from Washington, regarding the rebel raid north of the Potomac, a calm confidence seems to pervade the army that all will turn out right in the end, and that the Union cause is bound to triumph. Of course, there are exceptions to the general rule—isolated cases—men so constituted that they would be utterly miserable unless indulged by looking at the dark side of any phase of human affairs. This class of men, of course, is fully represented here, as in every other department of life. But they are the exceptions and not the rule; the black back-ground that gives more promidence to the picture—a kind of necessary evil as it were—the bad and good together, that the contrast may be the more striking.

All will be glad to learn that the days for indiscriminate shooting upon the skirmish lines are fast passing away. It is not only a useless waste of powder and ball, but almost a barbarous custom. The Major commanding the Thirty-first Maine set other regiments a good example recently. Three days ago, when the regiment went into the trenches for a 48 hours' tour, the Major issued an order to the effect that no man should fire a shot without orders unless an advance was made by the enemy. Not a shot was fired during the tour of duty. Officers who ought to know, represent that one-half the shots fired in the trenches are fired in the air. When the lines are so close together as those of these armies, it is next to impossible for a man to expose any portion of his person without being made a target of. Men naturally hesitate to expose themselves above the brow of an earthwork; but the excitement incident to such a position incites them to do something; and that something, too frequently, is to fire without any definite object to fire at, and at such an angle that the balls go high over the heads of the enemy immediately in front. Stragglers, loungers and non-combatants, who are in the rear, suffer most from these random shots. Some of the expedients resorted to by men at the front to deceive the enemy are interesting. A few days ago, at one point the men put a length of stove-pipe in position to represent a piece of artillery. Four shots, fired by the enemy, passed through this pipe during the day. Just at night, an officer, the Adjutant of the regiment, was looking through the pipe at the enemy, when a well-directed shot entered his brain, killing him almost instantly.

The enemy in Petersburgh and vicinity were jubilant about something yesterday morning—possibly it was over some report received from the raiders in Maryland. The bells of Petersburgh were rung for some time, and repeated cheers were heard at several points along our front. Poor dupes; they imagine, perhaps, that the raid northward will compel Gen. GRANT to release the death-grasp he now holds upon the throat of the rebellion. When too late, they will discover their mistake. The Government, it is believed, had full advices four weeks ago of the counter demonstration to be made by the enemy north of the Potomac, and doubtless prepared for the emergency. If such preparations were not made, there has been criminal neglect somewhere.

Senators WILKINSON, CHANDLER, SPRAGUE, and some other distinguished men, are at present visiting this army. Whether this visit was prompted by particular interest in the cause, the welfare of the army, or to witness some important movement, I cannot say. Perhaps the visit may be attributed in part to all three of the motives suggested above.

Dr. N. C. STEVENS, of Boston, Mass., Sanitary Commission Inspector for the Ninth Army Corps, returns to his home to-morrow on a visit, to recuperate his exhausted energies. Dr. STEVENS is one of those whose whole heart is in this work, in which he has been constantly engaged for many months. As well may be supposed, he has consequently gained the good-will and confidence of the whole corps, and is justly denominated "the soldier's friend"—a title any man may well be proud of. A practicing physician, a practical man, and having had an extensive experience among soldiers, particularly at Harwood Hospital in 1862, he knows what they require, and is always on the alert to secure proper and sufficient supplies. No corps in the army has been better supplied with sanitary stores.

E. A. PAUL.

Continued Quiet—Incidents.

IN FRONT OF PETERSBURGH, July 14, 1864.

The last twenty-four hours have not been fruitful of incidents. The occasional bursting of a bomb or shell, and desultory skirmishing on the front of the Ninth and Eighteenth Corps, was all that disturbed the monotony of the day, and consequently there was but few casualties. The Fifth Corps has arranged with the enemy in their immediate front to stop skirmishing while the lines are simply doing picket duty, and the compact has been sacredly kept for a number of days on both sides. The men thus relieved from restraint walk about at will, and make no effort to conceal their persons,—a great relief it is, truly, in this hot, dry weather. The enemy are almost constantly digging, particularly in the night time, throwing up new earthworks, and strengthening those already in use. Deserters continue to come in daily, all having the same story to tell,—tired of the war, a hopeless task before them, and scarcity of provisions.

An agreeable change has taken place in the weather recently. For weeks past the weather has been oppressive, the twenty-four hours round. In the day time the weather is now as sultry as ever, but we are enjoying comfortably cool nights, and fewer men are prostrated by the heat.

A RELIC.

Just after a recent charge, one of the soldiers picked up a valuable ring—valuable intrinsically and as a family relic. The ring is pure gold, with an opaque seal, upon which is engraved a tombstone, a willow and a weeping woman. Surrounding this is the following inscription: "WILLIAM HARWOOD, obt. June 5, 1788, aet. 16." The wearer of the ring was either killed, or else dropped it in his hurry to escape Yankee bayonets.

THE ADVENTURES OF A SWORD.

At the battle of Gettysburgh, in July of last year, Col. ROBERTS, of the One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was killed, and his sword, as well as everything else upon his body, was carried away by the enemy. Just after one of the engagements in the present campaign, Dr. WISHART, Surgeon of the same regiment, while walking over the field, discovered the body of a rebel officer, and upon his person was the identical sword and belt taken from the body of Col. ROBERTS, one year ago. That sword will be long kept sacred by the deceased Colonel's family.

E. A. PAUL.

Report of Wounded in Eighteenth Army Corps—July 12, 1864.

George W. Weeke, drummer, Co. B, 8th Maine—foot.
Joseph Smith, Co. B, 13th Indiana—hand and thigh.
Caleb Hullfish, Co. A, 9th New-Jersey—side and ear.
Henry E. Hawes, 17th New-York Ind. Battery—feet.
Charles W. Smith, Co. A, 10th New-Hampshire—hand.
Edwin Tulley, Co. I, 5th Maryland—head.
R. Short, Co. I, 17th New-York—hip.
Orin Thompson, Co. B, 117th New-York—hip.
B. F. Belcher, Co. C, 8th Maine—abdomen.
Corp. Geo. W. Kinner, Co. G, 139th New-York—foot.
Jacob Burke, Co. H, 1st New-York Mounted Rifles—leg amputated.
Samuel McDowell, Co. E, 118th New-York—shoulder.
W. Uirick Beck, Co. B, 20th Pennsylvania—dead.
James Clank, Co. K, 97th Pennsylvania—arm.
W. K. Rivenburg, Co. I, 89th New-York—thigh.
Sergt. James E. Barker, Co. D, 3d New-York—leg.
Pat. McGee, Co. D, 97th Pennsylvania—side.
Samuel B. Cross, Co. A, 148th New-York—old wound broke out.
Geo. De Barr, Co. B, 169th New-York—foot.
Sergt. John Kennedy, Co. F, 97th Pennsylvania—shoulder.
James E. Stewart, Co. D, 188th Pennsylvania—forearm.
Pat. Cowley, Co. H, 27th Massachusetts—forearm.
Wm. J. Chambers, Co. H, 47th New-York—hip.
Rest Barrett, Co. E, 2d Pennsylvania—forearm.
Theo. Vrendenburgh, Co. C, 98th New-York—head.
Chas. Brewster, Co. G, 1st Conn.—thigh.
Corp. Joseph Sweet, Co. F, 5th Maine—breast.
J. Brink, Co. C, 112th Pennsylvania—leg amputated.
Gaylord De Lancey, Co. D, 10th New-York—foot.
Redmond Welsh, Co. H, 1st Massachusetts—thigh.
2d-Lieut. W. M. Percy, 4th Massachusetts Cavalry—back.
1st-Lieut. J. D. Babb, 5th Massachusetts—groin.
Sergt.-Maj. Chas. Farrell, 96th New-York—arm.
Lieut.-Col. N. P. Pond, 2d U. S. Cavalry—leg.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

Fight near Jackson—The Rebels Defeated.

CAIRO, Ill., Friday, July 15.

The Vicksburgh *Herald* of the 12th instant, says in regard to our late expedition to Jackson, that our forces moved from Black River on the morning of the 3d instant, in command of Gen. DENNIS.

Gen. SLOCUM joined the expedition at Champion Hills.

The whole force numbered less than three thousand.

The enemy were not encountered in any considerable force until the 5th inst., when they were found strongly posted on the east bank of a creek three miles this side of Jackson.

A flanking force under Col. COATES, of the Eleventh Illinois, compelled the rebels to abandon their position, and our forces occupied Jackson that night. The following day as our troops were leaving the town, a citizen climbed up to the top of the State House and signaled the rebel cavalry, which drew up in line of battle on the north of the town. For this act the citizen was summarily shot.

The enemy attacked our advance in strong force, but they were driven back the next morning.

Our rear-guard was again assaulted near Clinton, but the rebels were again repulsed and the ground strewn with their dead and wounded.

Our total loss was less than 100 killed and 50 wounded.

We captured 30 or 40 prisoners.

No cotton has recently been brought in.

The railroad from Vicksburgh to Jackson is being rapidly repaired, and communication will soon be had with the interior.

THE REBEL PIRATES.

Pursuit of the Florida.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 16.

The following, from Fortress Monroe, probably has some connection with the pursuit of the *Florida*:

The steamer *United States*, from Boston, reports July 13, at 5 P. M., off the light-ship in New South Shoal, bearing N. W. thirty miles from the maine, heard heavy firing N. N. W.; heard twenty guns. By the sound, judged the firing to be twenty four miles west from the light-ship. July 14, at 1:15 P. M., was spoken by the United States steamer *Ticonderoga*, and reported the above to her. She steered in the direction of the firing, in lat. 39° 2', lon. 73° 22'.

There is no news from City Point.

SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The Rebels South of the Chattahoochee—Our Army also Across the River—The Enemy Retired to Stone Mountain—Sherman Pushing for Atlanta.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER, Ga. Sunday, July 10.

Last night HARDEE'S Corps, which was the last portion of the rebel army on this side of the Chattahoochee, burnt both the railroad bridge and the wagon road bridge over the river and retired to the other side. At the time I write this, therefore, there is no rebel force on this side of the Chattagooche, except guerrillas and straggling bodies of cavalry. The Twenty-third and another corps are across the river. The rest of the army is rapidly following. SHERMAN crosses to-morrow, and there is not much doubt that he will push straight on to Atlanta. The Rebels are said to have retired in the direction of Stone Mountain. The general impression seems to be that they will make no further stand for Atlanta. The people of the latter city have earnestly besought JOHNSTON not to deliver battle anywhere in the vicinity of the place, and the papers are preparing the people to submit to Yankee rule. Don't consider it certain, however, that there will be no further fighting this side of Atlanta. The army is in fine spirits.

Y. S.

EXCITEMENT IN EASTERN KENTUCKY

Buckner Reported Moving Into the State With a Large Force.

From the Louisville Democrat, July 14.

For several days past it has been reported that S. B. BUCKNER, at the head of a large rebel force, was moving in the direction of this State, with the intention of making a raid into Eastern Kentucky, but as we could trace the rumor to no reliable source we forbear mentioning any particulars, as they might cause undue excitement.

It is said that he is at the head of a force of 18,000 men, including cavalry and artillery. He left the main army in Virginia and moved into Western Virginia; from thence, it is said, he intended to enter this State through Pound Gap. That such a movement is on foot is generally believed; but, from the best information we can gather, we are satisfied that BUCKNER has not yet entered the State.

Persons who arrived from Lexington report that the greatest excitement exists in Eastern Kentucky, and that persons are leaving that portion of the State, bringing with them all their stock.

It is said that this raid was made in conjunction with the movement of the rebels into Maryland.

We give the above reports as we heard them, without vouching for their accurary.

FROM WHITE RIVER.

The Late Gunboat Fight and Capture of Clarendon—Correct Account—List of Casualties—Names of Officers Captured.

From the Memphis Argus, July 12.

At 4 o'clock in the morning of the 24th June the United States steamer *Queen City*, while off Clarendon, Arkansas, was attacked by one thousand men, with four pieces of artillery, part of the command of Brig.-Gen. JOE O. SHELBY, C. S. A. The engagement lasted half an hour, when the vessel surrendered, having been struck forty-five times by artillery shots, both her engines being disabled, and her pilot-house completely torn away. The following is a list of the officers of the vessel:

Capt. Michael Hicky, taken prisoner and since paroled; Paymaster Clifford Stanley Sims, wounded in the ankle slightly, taken prisoner, and since paroled; Surgeon Lewis Westfall, wounded in the shoulder; Engineers Irwin Fox and George W. Shallenber; Pilot Henry Partee, taken prisoner and since paroled; Ensigns Fred. M. Hathaway, wounded in the leg, and James S. Roberts; Master's mates, Wm. P. Eakle, Edw. N. Wild, wounded in the neck slightly, taken prisoner and since paroled, and Joseph W. Pardee, taken prisoner; Paymaster's Steward, Wm. W. Poore; Surgeon's Steward, Geo. A. Wilkins. Of the crew twenty white men and eight negroes were taken prisoners, the former were paroled; four were wounded; twenty-three escaped, and eleven are killed and missing.

The loss of the Confederates is unknown, but it is supposed to have been slight. After removing from the vessel the stores, arms, and part of the ammunition, Gen. SHELBY set her on fire; the magazine exploded, and she was soon destroyed.

Price's Army Disbanded.

BUSHWHACKERS CONCENTRATING IN MISSOURI.

From the Leavenworth Conservative, July 12.

A telegraphic dispatch from GEORGE S. PARK, from Wyandotte, to Gen. DRAKE, announced that a party of bushwhackers visited Parkville yesterday morning; that they forced the Paw-paw militia to join them, stole horses and mounted them, and then went off towards Platte City, where they said they could raise a large force. The same dispatch stated that PRICE'S army had been disbanded, and were scatterred over Missouri. They are now concentrating at Platte, and a general rise is appreeended.

Rumors were in circulation all day yesterday to the effect that several hundred bushwhackers were in Platte City, and that the Confederate flag was flying there. It is inferred that they will march southward in force, plundering and desolating the country through which they pass. Scouts have been sent out from this direction, but we do not learn of any offensive movements.

There is some apprehension of a raid from Platte City upon Weston, and we learn that ample preparations have been made to give the bushwhackers a good reception.

Ishmael Day, the Old Loyalist who Shot a Rebel.

From the Baltimore American, July 13.

We had the pleasure this morning of an interview with Mr. ISHMAEL DAY, who yesterday morning shot down one of HARRY GILMOR'S men while in the act of taking down the flag over his gate in Harford County. He gives the following correct statement:

On Sunday night he had heard that a party of rebels were encamped in the vicinity, but did not give credence to the report. Early on Monday morning one of his negroes reported to him that they were coming down the road. He immediately hoisted his flag over the gate, and shortly after two armed men came riding along the road, and on seeing the flag burst out with a loud laugh, one of them advancing and seizing the halliards. The old gentleman, who is nearly seventy-three years of age, ran back into the house thrртening to shoo them if they did not desist. They paid no attention to him, but the halliards being twisted they had some difficulty in getting it down. By this time he had reached the second story, where his guns were, and, raising the window, fired a load from his duck gun just as the miscreant had succeeded in getting hold of the flag, and he fell back on the road seriously, and he thinks mortally wounded, the whole load having entered his breast.

Seizing another gun and a loaded Colt's revolvert, he came down stairs, and endeavored to get a shot at the other, but he had run up the road. He then, in his anger, levelled at the wounded man, but he begged for mercy, and said he surrendered and Mr. DAY thinking that he would never be able to haul down another flag, left him lying in the road. Hearing the approach of a large squad he escaped with his weapons to the woods, and eluded their pursuit.

Mrs. DAY was still in the house when the rebels came up, and they immediately commenced plundering it of such articles as they took a fancy to, and then set fire to it, as well as his barn, which were entirely destroyed. They did not allow Mrs. Day to save even her clothing, and he fears that some $2,300 of Government bonds were destroyed, with his deeds and papers. He has not yet seen Mrs. DAY, who found refuge for herself in one of the neighbor's houses. The only regret of the gallant old patriot is that he did dot get a shot at the other rebel.

Those of our readers who do not know Mr. ISHMAEL DAY will remember the following birthday toast, which we published about sixteen months ago over his signature:

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, BALTIMORE COUNTY, March 20, 1863.

MR. EDITOR: I having, through the goodness of an allwise and most merciful Being, been permitted to see my seventy-first year, and after having offered up to Him this morning my poor, feeble, but humble prayer for the good health, reason and all other blessings ever bestowed upon me, my family, and all mankind, (if we would but acknowledge it,) and having done all this, and about to take a little apple-toddy, but before doing so, I offered the following toast, viz.: From all sedition, privy conspiracy and rebellion, good Lord deliver us, and let all the people say amen: and cursed be he who has or may hereafter become a traitor to this once happy nation and its flag, and let all the people say amen; and lastly:

All the glory be to God on high,
And to all the earth be peace;
Good will henceforth from Heaven to men,
Begin, and never, never cease.
And let all the people say amen.'
'Now for the toddy.

'ISHMAEL DAY.'

THE VICKSBURGH MONUMENT.

Anniversary of the Surrender of the City—Dedication of the Grant Monument—The Fourth in Vicksburgh, &c.

From the Vicksburgh Herald, July 6.

The historic importance of the Fourth of July to the City of Vicksburgh suggests that the day should have been celebrated in grand old style, but we are sorry to say that there were no general arrangements made for the celebration of the first anniversary of the surrender of the city, and the eighty-eighth of the independence of the United States. This was a subject of almost universal regret on the part of many of our citizens, who seemed to have anticipated a grand gala day. Why there were no preparations for a general celebration we are not able to state.

Early in the morning the city exhibited some signs of patriotic demonstrations. The streets were crowded with persons anxiously inquiring the programme of the day. The greater number of business houses in the city displayed the Stars and Stripes.

The day began very pleasantly; there was no dust to add to the discomfiture of travelers, a fine shower of rain having fallen one day previous. The contrast between this day and its anniversary is quite noticeable. The white flag then floated over the city, and a victorious army marched through its streets after besieging it for forty-seven days. Well do we remember the grateful relief felt by besieger and besieged upon the capitulation of the city. What a grand sight it was to the Union soldier to see the white flag floating in the breeze along with the Stars and Stripes, and when that noble ensign of American liberty was seen waving from the dome of the Court-house, the Union soldier, so deep were his emotions, could do or say but little else than point to "that dear old flag" and exclaim, "long may it wave."

Feeling the necessity of some kind of a demonstration to relieve the tedium of the day, an impromtu celebration was gotten up by Lieut. E. S. JOHNSON, Post-Quartermaster, who turned out the full force of his department for the occasion. There were six twelve mule teams in the procession, headed by a brass band.

The procession proceeded to the headquarters of Maj.-Gen. SLOCUM, where it was halted and speeches made. Capt. J. W. DAVIS, Commissary of Subsistence, was introduced and made a very appropriate and patriotic speech of an hour's length, during which the Captain was frequently cheered. We regret that we are not able to give a synopsis of his speech. It will be remembered that the Captain is a War Democrat of the LOGAN and MCCLERNAND school, and is wholly devoted to the cause of his country.

Private GREGG, of the One Hundred and Twenty-Fourth Regiment Illinois Infantry, was next introduced, and spoke for nearly an hour, in regular old-fashioned Fourth of July style, drawing forth frequent cheering. Maj. BARNES, United States army was loudly called for, and responded in a short and telling speech, after which it was announced that the Grant-Pemberton monument would be erected at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, under the direction of Maj. MCKEE, Provost-Marshal. The assemblage then dispersed.

Owing to the ill-health of Maj. MCKEE, the erection of the monument was given by him in charge to Maj. BARNES and Capt. ANDERSON, Uniteh States Army, who proceeded to the site, and found that every preparation had been made for the ceremony by Mr. EDWARD MINER, foreman, in the employ of Capt. WILLIAM FINKLER, Assistant Quartermaster, and to whom belongs the credit of having originated the scheme, under the direction of the Captain.

Quite a large assemblage having collected, the monument was placed in position at half past four o'clock, under the direction of Maj. BARNES and Capt. ANDERSON, assisted by several other persons, among whom the editorial "we" was to be found. The affair passed of splendidly, and every one engaged felt as though he had performed only what duty required, without display or ceremony.

The monument is of white marble, surrounded by an iron fence, the whole presenting a neat but rather imposing appearance. There is a square base, upon which stands the main shaft of about eight feet in length, which is surmounted by the ornamental ball. The full height of the monument is about twelve feet. Upon the western face is the inscription:

SITE OF INTERVIEW
between
Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT, U. S. A.
and
Gen. PEMBERTON,
July 3, 1863.

Gen. Hunter's Raid.

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT—THE CONTRABANDS.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, July 12.

Maj. CAPEHART, of the First Regiment West Virginia Cavalry, who is now in this city, relates an incident in connection with the late raid of HUNTER, which we have never seen in print. It appears that in the month of November last a prominent citizen of Greenbriar County, named DAVID CREA, killed one of Gen. AVERILL'S soldiers, who belonged to a company on picket duty near CREA'S house. CREA first shot the soldier with a revolver, and then struck him in the head with an axe—carried the body to a well on the place and tumbled it in, with a view of concealing his crime.

Whe the army passed through Lewisburgh recently, on its way to Lynchburgh, a negro man informed some of Gen. AVERILL'S officers of the facts mentioned above. The General at once ordered the arrest of CREA, who was staying at his house, about six miles from Lewisburgh, and he was taken along the with the army. On the way to Staunton a court-martial was called in the case, and CREA, upon being brought up for trial, made a full confession of the murder. The sentence of the court was, that he be hung by the neck until he was dead, and that all his combustible property be destroyed. The dreadful sentence was approved by Gen. CROOK, and put into execution the day after the army left Staunton, at a little place called Brownstown, in the presence of a large number of soldiers.

It was the opinion of all that CREA richly deserved the terrible punishment he received, as the murder was without provocation. We understand that CREA at one time represented Greenbriar County in the Richmond Legislature.

The contrabands brought out from the vicinity of Lynchburgh by Gen. HUNTER are quartered in the Atheneum. They are entirely different from the specimens of the race found in this country. Some of them are as black as the raven, and their faces shine like a polished boot. They all have the same peculiar gait, and they talk and laugh unlike the darkies from other States. They were sitting, standing, leaning, and lying about the Atheneum yesterday basking in the sun. Some were sitting upon a fence, others were anchored upon the curbstone, and still others leaning half way out of the windows of the building. In all the gang of fifty, we did not find any two garments that were at all similar in color or style, and every sort of hat that was ever made was represented. They were yesterday mustered into the service of the United States.

When the negroes were stripped for the medical examination, some of their backs were found to be terribly scarred with the lash from the neck to the waist. One of the contrabands had a foot "on to him" like a dug-out. The Government don't own a shoe that will fit him. He will have to be sent to Philadelphia to be shod.

Last evening after the contrabands had been provided with their new clothing they were paraded through the streets. Each one of them showed all the ivory he had in his mouth as they stepped along to the cry of "left" from the officer in charge. They created a great deal of merriment among the people on the street and particularly among the soldiers, who appeared to consider the appearance of the darkeys an excellent joke.

SUSPENSION OF THE WHEELING REGISTER—ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT OF ITS EDITORS.—On Saturday afternoon, Capt. EWALD OVER, Commander of this post, received a dispatch from Gen. KELLY, directing him to proceed at once, by order of Gen. HUNTER, "to arrest BAKER and LONG, editors and proprietors of the *Daily Register*, a paper published in the City of Wheeling, West Virginia, and place them in confinement in the military prison in that city, and so keep them until further orders. Also to seize and suppress the *Register* newspaper, and take possession of the office and safely keep the same until further orders." Immediately upon the receipt of the order, Capt. OLIVER, with a guard, proceeded to the office and notified the editors of his errand. The employes were notified at once to abdicate the premises, the office was closed and Messrs. LONG and BAKER were escorted to the Atheneum in charge of Lieut. KNAPP, of the Provost Guard. They were assigned temporary quarters in the room occupied by the rebel prisoners who have expressed a willingness to take the oath of allegiance. There are sundry conjectures as to the cause of the arrest, but at present we shall not attempt to give any more information on the subject than is already known to the daily readers of the *Register*.—*Wheeling Intelligencer, July 11.*

SEMMES wanted to do something according to pirate precedent, so he dropped his sword into the sea when his ship was sinking, to prevent it from falling into his captor's hands. This was very like Capt. KYDD, who

"—— took his Bible in his hand,
When he sailed, when he sailed;
He took his Bible in his hand,
And he dropped it in the sand,
Captain KYDD, when he sailed."

[*Louisville Journal.*

—Messrs. SAUNDERS, OTLEY & CO. announce "The Cruise of the *Alabama* and *Sumter*," from the private journals, &c., of Capt. SEMMES and other officers.

FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER HAVANA.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Juarez and the Liberal Chiefs Invited to a Conference by Maximilian.

AN INDIGNANT REFUSAL TO TREAT.

The steamer *Havana*, from Havana, in four days and fourteen hours, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings news from Mexico up to June 30.

The Emperor MAXIMILIAN has sent invitations to President JUAREZ, and the other leading liberal chiefs, to come to the city of Mexico, and there to consult together on a plan for the restoration of peace to the country and the firm establishment of the empire, guaranteeing them full protection and safety. It is said that they have all to a man refused to hold any communication, except by arms, with "the agent of NAPOLEON."

The Emperor has taken up his residence at Chapultepec, a place about five miles distant from the capital.

Several Ministers representing the new Empire have been appointed by the Emperor, and sent to their destinations. No Minister has, as yet, been appointed for the United States.

The rumor that Gen. URAGA, who commands the Liberal army of the centre, has given in his adhesion to the Empire had not been confirmed up to the latest date, and the general opinion is that there is no truth whatever in it.

We are indebted to Purser HUESTAS for prompt delivery of our files.

Proceedings of a Government Censor—Advocacy of the Slave-Trade—Yellow Fever Increasing.

HAVANA, Monday, July 11.

An affair of great importance is being discussed, though privately, in many circles. I refer to the proceedings of the Censor, Don APOLINAR DEL RATO, who is interested in the *Diario de la Marina*. He intends to destroy all opposing newspapers, and advocate to the extent he dares the odious Slave-trade. Mr. RATO forgets that in the nineteenth century he cannot carry out his plans, for although he has killed the *Siglo*, that is not the only *Age* of this century. His next step was to confiscate and prohibit the circulation of newspapers coming from Spain that opposed the Slave-trade.

This has been done with the last two mails from the mother country, and only a few, and these surreptitiously, of these newspapers have been received here. A well-known and talented young man—Mr. DANIEL BOSQUET—the agent of eight newspapers, has made a formal protest against the proceedings of Mr. RATO, and in a formal exposition to Gen. DULCE refuses to have this RATO as censor for the newspapers confided to his (BOSQUET'S) charge, and petitions for his (RATO'S) removal.

On Saturday night a grand ball was given to the officers of the Austrian frigate *Nevara* at Marianao.

The yellow fever continues its ravages, and is rather on the increase.

The heat is also on the increase, and the rain-storms continue.

The Steamer Fung Suey.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, July 16.

Gov. CONY has information that the suspicious steamer *Fung Suey*, which sailed from St. John on Wednesday last, purporting to be bound for China, put into the port of Cutler, in this State, on Thursday night. The Custom-house officers boarded her, and found she had a regular clearance for China. She was deeply laden, and pierced for six guns.

The next morning at 5 o'clock she sailed.

This information has been communicated by Gov. CONY to Secretary WELLES.

She intends doubtless to run the blockade, take on board an armament, and enter upon the career of a rebel cruiser.

[We published yesterday three cards from three different parties concerning the steamers *Fire Queen*, cleared for China, and the *Fung Shuey*, cleared for New Orleans. None of them, however, vouched for the above-named *Fung Shuey*. It looks, after all, as though there was something quite suspicious about the matter.—ED. TIMES.]

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 16.

By order of Gen. ROSECRANS, two tugs, one furnished by the Underwriters, and one by the Chief Quartermaster of the Department, are hereafter to be kept in the harbor with a full head of steam on, day and night, to tow burning boats into the river, and all steamers not receiving or discharging freight are to anchor in the stream. All skiffs, yawls and other small craft are prohibited from being employed in the harbor without proper authority. Capt. G. W. FORD is appointed Military Harbormaster.

A dispatch from a military man at St. Joseph says that five companies of militia, most of which belonged to Col. Moss' old regiment, have pretty much all gone over to the rebels under THORNTON.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Saturday, July 16.

The steamer *Von Phul* arrived at Cairo last night with 200 hogsheads of sugar and 200 barrels of molasses for Cincinnati.

The steamer *Magnolia* has been fined $500 by the military authorities for failing to report at Cairo on her downward trip. Mobile papers are very desponding. Great apprehension existed there of raids by sea and land.

A steamer, the name of which is suppressed, lately ran the blockade there with a valuable cargo, including a large amount of military stores.

Gen. LOVELL, formerly Commandant at New-Orleans, has been restored to the rebel service.

The Ninety-first New-York Veteran Volunteers.

CAIRO, Saturday, July 16.

The Ninety-first New-York Veteran Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. TASKELL, from Jackson and New-Orleans, arrived here last night. They leave for home this morning by special train.

THE GREAT GUN AT TRENTON.—The preparations at the Ordnance Works for casting another gun on Mr. WIARD's principle were completed this morning, and the furnaces were charged at 9 o'clock A. M. In six hours the iron was melted, and at 3 P. M. the furnaces were tapped. The time occupied in filling the immense mold was 11¼ minutes. The casting is considered a perfect success, and the results of its trial are expected to equal the expectations of the inventor.

We are indebted to Mr. C. C. MARTIN, the able superintendent of the works, for information concerning the dimensions of this gun, which show it to be the same in appearance and structure as the one cast March 24. The only difference is in the strength of the iron used, which in this case is much stronger than in the former. The principal dimensions are as follows:

Diameter of bore, 15 inches; length, 10 feet 8 inches; outside length, muzzle to cascabel, 13 feet; greatest diameter of jacket, 5 feet; diameter through trunnions, about 6 feet; weight of rough casting, including sinking head, 52,000 pounds; weight of finished gun, 44,500 pounds.—*Trenton Monitor, July 14.*

THE REBEL PRESS.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The Dangers and Difficulties Which Threaten Frankly Stated.

Miscellaneous News

From different rebel papers just to hand we make the following interesting extracts:

"HOW DO WE LOOK?"

From the Georgia Constitutionalist, June 29.

We secesh are habitually amused at the shifts and dodges to which our enemy resort, to keep up appearances and to cover disaster or disappointment. But do we never imitate the schoolboy who "whistles to keep his courage up," as he passes through the graveyard? Do we never illustrate the wisdom of that desert bird, which hides its head in the sand, and thinks itself hid? The "On to Richmond" of the enemy has become a by-word for children, and we long ago learned to laugh at the thirty, sixty and ninety days in which the rebellion was to be "crushed out." We have felt pity for the people who could feel glad at an advance on Richmond, which appears to have cost some two thousand men for every mile they gained; and contempt for the Government which would forge our State papers in a clumsy way, for the purpose of making themselves temporarily successful, and finally infamous, before the eyes of foreign powers. Seeing these things, let us avoid them, ever with the question before us—How do we look before the world? Not forgetting another equally important question, one which is vital to our success, as it involves our self-confidence—How do we look to ourselves? What we wish to urge is simply the moral of the old proverb, "Let not him that putteth on his armor, boast himself as him that putteth it off." Often have our people been deceived by false and delusive hopes, gotten up with the best intention in the world, by those who think they help our cause by proclaiming victory amid the thickest of peril. Or when we are really and seriously harmed, they by brave words attempt to "heal slightly, the hurt of the daughter of Zion." God help them to have more judgment, for they surely do not realize the sickening sense of utter despair, the utter crushing of bright dream flowers, which is the inevitable result of those believed-in prophecies of sure success, when followed by inevitable disaster.

The magnificent army of SHERMAN has, without loss and without battle, forced back one of our best armies, under a favorite General; and *if he had intended a raid, the destruction of the vast agricultural interest of the grainary of our State, is a loss which we are ill-prepared to endure, and totally unprepared to retrieve.* The evil is, first, the withdrawal from market of the essential food; second, the increase of population caused by refugees, which makes an increased demand on the producing capacity of the State; third, the increased prices which tend to depreciate the currency, which cannot bear another one-third repudiation. *Then if it be more than a raid, and Sherman holds his front by fortifications, and his rear by guards, it is an actual loss of empire.* Therefore, with harm actually done, and with Atlanta, and the great railroad interests involved in the fate of a battle that SHERMAN may or may not risk, *it is wise to tell our people that the invasion of our State is but a "stupid blunder" of the enemy?*

Just eight hours before the battle of Baker's Creek, a General high in command told a lady in our hearing, that the crossing of the Mississippi by Gen. GRANT placed him at our mercy, and that the only thing to fear was, that he would take the alarm and escape to his gunboats before we could make the attack. Twenty-four hours later our broken columns were hurrying along the same road in retreat, and the lady who had believed the General could not save even her wearing apparel. *That General was not named Pemberton.* Instance after instance of this kind have we had during the war, and yet grave papers with able editors, talk of the certainty that SHERMAN can never take his army back to Chattanooga, and congratulate the country that he has marched into a trap. We once had some experience of an old rat that always sprung the steel trap from the *under* side, and always took off the bait and never got caught. *The Yankees have a peculiar faculty of marching into traps and staying there. Our only commentary upon such writing is, that such traps as half a State, and the best half at that, are so expensive as to perhaps awaken smiles in the North and in Europe, when we boast of them.*

In like manner do we talk about GRANT, and amuse ourselves over a set of facts which are far from amusing. We are perfectly satisfied that the commander of the armies of the United States might have reached the result he now aims for with but a small portion of the loss he has now sustained; and that too, with all allowance for the peculiar Confederate arithmetic which kills Yankees so rapidly—on paper! Lieut.-Gen. GRANT was greatly mistaken in his idea that, having turned the flank of Gen. LEE in crossing the Rapidan, there would simply be a foot-race for Richmond. But two things have since been demonstrated, and both are serious. First, that the army of the Union is so large and powerful that the usual military axiom, "Flanking is more dangerous to the flanker than the flanked," does not apply. The strategy of GRANT, which consists in simply withdrawing one wing at a time behind the impregnable masses of the centre and other wing, would be fraught with peril were that centre and remaining wing contracted enough to be enveloped, or weak enough to be broken, but is perfectly safe as it is. Therefore he is at liberty to play tricks in plain sight and without peril, *simply because he is too big to catch!* Consequently, in a succession of tricks, even by one of the only moderate ability of GRANT, there is danger that one not seen or foiled at exactly the right time may catch us. Such a result would not be destruction to our army, for LEE also is too big to hold, but it might do us harm.

The second danger is of the siege of Richmond. Some of our contemporaries, and the most of correspondents, laugh at this; and yet GRANT has it in his power to besiege the capital, or force an attack on himself, or force an evacuation of Richmond. Not that he has his choice of these three things, *but can force that choice upon us.* In GRANT's moving upon the south of Richmond, and threatening James River near the city, Gen. LEE has choice of two evils. *If he keeps ahead of Grant, and holds the Petersburgh line inviolate, that flanker necessarily gets between him and Richmond, and walks into the city at his leisure. If Lee keeps between Richmond and Grant the latter of course gets between him and the Southern States communication, and cuts off the only source of supply now left, as the valley of Virginia is in the hands of the enemy.* If LEE wants to save Petersburgh and Richmond both, he will have to attack GRANT in one of his craw-fish movements, and will have to attack the position and intrenchments which the grand spade-and-pick army never exists an hour without.

In our judgment the plan of the campaign is at last developed. Western Virginia, the Valley and its resources, is, by the movement on Staunton and Lexington, to be rendered unavailable for provisions. GRANT is to throw his army into fortifications across the railroads from Richmond south, and so cut off our army supplies. *Thus the starvation of a siege will be as effectually secured as if an army could be found large enough to surround the legions of Lee, as Grant did Gen. Pemberton; provided, of course, that the Danville road shares the fate that the Weldon road probably will.* If Gen. LEE chooses to stop the game by a fight, he has to put his finger on the slippery GRANT and stop his flea-like flankings; and having found him and stopped him for a fight, will have to charge the hills GRANT will occupy and the trenches GRANT will dig. If President DAVIS concludes to swap capitals, and giving GRANT Richmond, starts off ahead of him for Washington, we will have the army to subsist in the desert waste between the two capitals; *have to make time on foot that will beat the transports on the Potomac and the Chesapeake; have the fortifications of Washington to storm; and a siege to stand there should we get inside. We lose Richmond if we hold the Weldon and Danville Railroads; we lose the railroads if we save Richmond, or we attack Grant in his mighty trenches if we try to save both.* It is true that Gen. BEAUREGARD could still keep south of GRANT, and prevent raids into south Carolina; but could not keep him from stopping the roads south, unless he has enough men to attack GRANT in reverse and place him between two fires. We hope GRANT thinks he has. This is a game with no possible hindrance, perfectly plain to even such unmilitary comprehension as our own, and we respectfully submit that there is no fun in it.

The writer is aware, from personal observation, that there is a personal popularity and enthusiastic devotion to Grant among his soldiers; not equalled by anything ever seen in that army before—nor surpassed in the army of Lee; and very much like the love of the Old Guard for Napoleon. Therefore he can flank and fight for some days yet, before they get tired of it. These are facts, and plain as they are, it is not in good sense to talk of the trap that SHERMAN occupies, or of the bull-headed GRANT, butting his brains out against the ramparts of Richmond!

When the supplies of SHERMAN are cut off, as we trust they will be, and the great raider of Mississippi broken in battle or starved out, begins a disastrous retreat over the country himself has devastated; when JOHNSTON thunders on his flying rear, and FORREST stops his flight; when the fords of the Tennessee are in peril, and Chattanooga again besieged; when Western Tennessee looks up in hope, and JOHNSON, the traitor, trembles in the fortifications of Nashville, *then let us flap our wings and crow, and not till then.*

When GRANT changes base in the McCLELLAN style, and Malvern Hill is again an altar of sacrifice, and our horses drink at the Potomac and pasture in Maryland, then let us laugh at "Bull-headed GRANT," and examine the embrasures around Richmond for the brains he left about loose. But when we get to enjoying so greatly the joke of which the Yankees retain the point, and grow happy on paper over half a State lost, and a Capital not yet saved, let us look through the windows of the blockade and see with European eyes—*how do we look?* We do not mean to form our hopes *upon what the paid journals of England and France write for pecuniary recompense*, but to look at the scene as impartial eyes must see it.

Secretary STANTON recommends to the Federal Congress that the law which permits the drafted man to pay three hundred dollars and stay out of the army, be repealed. That shows that LINCOLN is afraid he has not men enough to take the Confederacy just now. It also shows that he intends to try and get them. Ergo, a failure now does not stop the war! Let us, then, earnestly beseech our people to faithfully and steadily work and hope for results, but let us not imitate the enemy in vain and premature boasts. Let us not make ourselves a laughing stock of Europe, by winning victories on paper not yet won on the field. Let us not quicken the popular pulse at home, which dreams and prophecies of glorious victory; for no expected evil harms half so much, as the blood that leaps forth in the ecstacy of triumph, ebbing back in sick convulsion upon the disappointed heart. Humility is as worthy a virtue in a people as in a person; and a quiet faith, as far removed from boastful arrogance as from cowardly despair, is the spirit to carry us through. Abasement precedes promotion, in the Divine decrees; and it is not alone the Mason who teaches, "whoso humbleth himself shall be exalted." President DAVIS is never so near the standard of greatness as when he frankly owns our evil state; and feeling that there is much cause to doubt our own strength, he tells Congress and the world that we are in peril, and calls the supplicating sovereignties of the nation to join him upon set days in prayer. *The last time we saw him his words were—"Let us do right and we will whip them yet."*

God sees that the heel of the invader is upon our hearthstones, and his pollution upon altars and graves and maiden virtue; but let us hope that to us are the words: "Though ye have lain among the pots, yet shall ye be as the wings of a dove covered with silver, and her feathers with yellow gold."

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

A CAVALRY FIGHT.

Correspondence of the Atlanta Appeal.

WILLIAMS' KENTUCKY CAVALRY BRIGADE,
FIVE MILES NORTH OF MARIETTA, June 21, 1864.

A brief account of a little expedition made on yesterday by a portion of Gen. WHEELER's cavalry on the flank of the enemy, may prove interesting to the many readers of your highly appreciated and popular paper, as well as gratifying to Kentuckians, to learn the gallant part this little brigade acted in a fight that reflects great credit upon our arm of the service.

About 12 o'clock on yesterday Gen. WHEELER learned that the enemy was advancing on the Bell's Ferry Road, in the direction of Marietta, and also that he had a force occupying that road at Noonday Church. He at once decided to move and attack the enemy, and drive him from the road, and, if possible cut him off; therefore orders were given, and the command moved out at 2 o'clock P. M., this brigade in advance, commanded by Gen. WILLIAMS, and followed by the division of Gens. KELLY and MARTIN.

We moved by a circuitous route, on a road little traveled, which led into the Bell's Ferry Road at Noonday Church. Upon arriving within about six hundred yards of the church, Gen. WILLIAMS directed Lieut.-Col. GRIFFITH, commanding the First Kentucky Regiment, to scour the country to the left of the road on which we were moving, and drive the enemy's vedettes and pickets, while Maj. LEWIS, commanding the Second Kentucky Regiment, was ordered to drive in the enemy on the right of the road, and, if possible, gain possession of the Bell's Ferry Road, north of the church, in order to prevent the enemy from moving on us from Woodstock or Dr. McAfe's While these were being promptly and gallantly executed, the Ninth Kentucky, Second Kentucky Battery, and ALLISON's squadron were moved to the rear of a hill about three hundred yards from the church and formed in full view and under the fire of the enemy, which came from the church and dwelling-house, and an old cotton gin, behind which the enemy was strongly posted. Two companies of the second battalion, under the command of Capts. HARRIS and HUMBER, were dismounted and ordered to drive the enemy from and take possession of the house, which they succeeded in doing after about fifteen minutes' hard fighting against a greatly superior force. The Ninth Kentucky Regiment was formed to charge the enemy in case he was driven from the houses, and the moment the Yankees began to show their backs, with a yell and led by the gallant Col. BRECKINRIDGE, the Ninth was upon them, and soon began to club them with their guns. Noonday Creek runs near the church, is a very muddy little stream, and almost impassable, with the exception of where it is crossed by a ford. About one hundred of the Yankees, being unable to gain the ford, attempted to cross below, when so many of their horses became mired down as to almost completely bridge the stream.

The frightened Yankees, taking advantage of their own misfortune, abandoned their mired horses, and crossed on the backs of those in their front. Col. BRECKENRIDGE, with that ever quickness of perception, dismounted his men, and charged the fleeing Yankees on foot, crossing many of his men over the same pontoon horse bridge made by the Yankee horses, while the remainder of his men waded the stream, waist deep, capturing over twenty-five prisoners. About this time was seen large numbers of the enemy on the opposite hill, preparing in turn to charge the two dismounted companies of the Second Battalion, and the Ninth Kentucky Regiment, which had already gained the opposite side of the stream. A battery was also brought into position, and began to open on us, with but little effect. All was now excitement as the enemy adjusted his lines, preparatory to the charge; but it was soon over, as but few minutes elapsed before on he came to meet the same fate he did before. A few well-directed shells from the Ninth Kentucky completely checked and routed the columns moving on it, while the column moving on the two companies of the Second Battalion was met by the Third Confederate Regiment, supported by the Fifth Georgia. Here, for a few minutes, a hand-to-hand fight ensued, but Gen. KELLY, having gotten his command into position on our left, and Gen. MARTIN on his left, our whole line was ordered to advance, when we drove the enemy for over a mile, completely routing him from every position, and driving him pell-mell through the woods. A heavy rain, and night coming on, prevented further pursuit.

The enemy left a large number of his killed and wounded upon the field, being so hotly pursued as not to be able to get them off.

The forces we fought were Gen. WILDER's troops, under command of Gen. GIRARD, and were greatly superior to ours; besides having every advantage in position, but, nothwithstanding all this, he could not resist the impetuosity of our men. His loss was not less than two hundred, while ours was not more than forty. The loss in this brigade was seventeen, in killed and wounded.

The fight was opened most beautifully by Gen. WILLIAMS, and in such a manner as to reflect great credit upon him as a commander.

Our whole cavalry was managed with such skill by Gen. WHEELER, as to elicit the universal approval of all present, and not a soldier returned to his camp that night, but was perfectly contented with his day's operations.

LAUREL.

A VICTORY WHICH WAS NEVER WON.

Correspondence of the Atlanta Appeal.

ATLANTA, Thursday, June 23, 1864—12 M.

Late last evening HOOD's corps attacked the enemy, taking two lines of his intrenchments and capturing twelve pieces of artillery. It was one of the fiercest encounters of the campaign. We lost heavily in officers and men, but not so severely as the enemy, who were driven with great slaughter from two lines of their intrenchments, which are now in our possession. These were temporary works, and not the enemy's main line. BROWN's Tennessee Brigade suffered most severely. Gen. BROWN is at present confined to his room in this city by severe illness, and was not in command at the time. Among the gallant officers of his brigade who fell was Col. C. H. WALKER, of the Third Tennessee (BROWN's old regiment,) whose head was taken off by a cannon shot.

Col. ED. COOK, of Franklin, Tennessee, commanding BROWN's brigade, was severely wounded in the shoulder. He was brought down this morning.

A number of other officers, whose names we did not learn, were killed and wounded in this brigade, which is now commanded by a Major.

Gen. PETTUS, we learn, was killed in the charge, and Col. JAMES BOW, of the Tenth Mississippi, had his left arm fractured.

Our loss, according to the most reliable intelligence we could obtain, will reach five hundred, killed and wounded.

We captured a large number of prisoners, and killed and wounded scores.

STEVENSON's division led in the charge, capturing two lines of breastworks and twelve of the enemy's guns. The fight lasted until far in the night, and the firing was heard in this city at 11 o'clock last night.

Altogether it is represented as the most brilliant affair of the campaign, but it cost us heavily in the loss of many valued and loved men.

Up to this time we have heard nothing of the operations of this morning. Ninety Yankee prisoners were brought down this morning, including one or two officers.

This morning about 2 o'clock, one hundred of the wounded reached this city. The wounds of this train were very severe, and many of the sufferers had their limbs amputated.

Another train of about a hundred reached here about an hour since, consisting chiefly of slightly wounded men.

[The story of capturing twelve guns is unsupported by fact. It is an invention of the enemy to comfort the rebel public under the severe loss sustained in the charge.]

ORDERS ON THE DEATH OF GEN. POLK.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA,
MERIDIAN, Miss., June 18, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 81.—It is with profound sorrow that the Major-General commanding announces to the troops of this department, the death of their late commander, Lieut.-Gen. LEONIDAS POLK. On the 14th inst., in a skirmish near Marietta, Georgia, this gallant warrior and christian gentleman yielded up his life, a costly sacrifice to his country's liberties.

It would be superfluous here to recount the services of this lamented patriot. They are already before the world, and will form one of the brightest pages in the history of this memorable struggle. His high administrative talents, his distinguished gallantry upon many battle-fields, his eminent virtues and kind and genial traits of character, have alike won the admiration and love of his countrymen.

From the toils and cares of this fitful existence, from the blood-red fields of battle, the Christian soldier has passed to that eternal rest which it was ever the aim of his life to secure. Let his memory ever be fresh amongst us, and let each of us strive to imitate his example and emulate his virtues.

As a mark of honor to the distinguished dead, the colors of the troops of this command will be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days from the receipt of this order. By command of

Maj.-Gen. S. D. LEE.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, A. A. General.

VIRGINIA.

HOW GRANT THREATENS RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Georgia Constitutionalist.

RICHMOND, Friday, June 17, 1864.

The eventful six weeks, since GRANT's passage of the Rapidan on the 5th of May, seem as they are now drawing to their close to unfold more fully the plan of the Yankee campaign—a plan that will be touched upon hereafter, after a resumé of military operations up to date. After the disastrous repulse at Cold Harbor, on the 3d inst., in his attempt to cross the Chickahominy by way of McCLELLAN's and New Bridge, GRANT lay quietly behind his powerful fortifications in the vicinity of the battle-field, for so long as to puzzle conjecture as to what might be his next move. On the 13th that move came, and once more the great Ulysses tried his favorite plan of moving by the left, progressing in that way down the east bank of the Chickahominy to Long Bridges. Here or hereabouts he effected his much coveted passage of the river, and striking directly for the James, about Shirley, managed to throw a portion of his force across that stream to the south side, connecting the several corps by pontoon bridges. On reaching the other side, that portion thrown over immediately began to operate against the Petersburgh Railroad and the Cockade City itself, and in this position, severed by the river, the Yankee army now lies.

What measure of success may attend operations on this line it is not easy to say, for it is useless to conceal the fact that the apprehensions excited here by this last move of the enemy are of the most serious character. Should such a calamity befall as the destruction of the railroad indicated, or the capture of our sister city, the consequence would be, beyond doubt, most deplorable. Staunton being already in the hands of the enemy, the valley at their mercy, the Central road useless, and the country in the immediate vicinity of this city being almost useless for productive purposes, it but remains for the Petersburgh road to be closed, and the Danville tapped to render us virtually a city besieged. If besieged in such a manner as to cut us off entirely from extraneous supplies, the imagination recoils at the suffering troops and people here would be called upon to endure, for the stern determination is to hold this city to the last.

The speculations above will reveal in part what was before alluded to as a fuller disclosure of the Yankee plan of the campaign. Having failed hitherto in every effort made by the assistance of all the enginery of war alone, it is painfully evident that it is GRANT's deliberate purpose to summon to the aid of his baffled legions the terrific agency of Famine. Such, it will be remembered, was the course pursued by him at Vicksburgh, and in this, as in almost every point, he is striving to reënact here what he achieved there.

HOTEL LIFE IN RICHMOND.

From the Atlanta Appeal.

The Richmond hotels are now kept on the European plan, and every article called for at the table adds to the "bill of fare" in a double sense.

The following is the schedule up to the latest dates:

Bacon and Salad	$6 00	Fried Onions	$3 00
Roast Beef	6 00	Pure Coffee, per cup	5 00
Beef Steak	6 00	Mustard	2 00
Beef Steak and Onions	8 00	Lettuce	3 00
Tenderloin	7 00	Boiled Ham	7 00
Mutton Chops	6 00	Ham and (2) Eggs	10 00
Pork Steak	6 00	Butter, (small taste of)	3 00
Soup	2 00		

A single meal for a gentleman and his friend, dining as *ante bellum*, costs not less than $100.

FROM MISSOURI.

Rebel Invasion of the State—Condition of Affairs in Different Localities—The Machinations of Rebel Women—A Skull Gatherer—The "Conservatives" of Missouri—Missouri's Governor.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 13, 1864.

It is becoming more apparent every day that the rebels have, if not changed, at least materially modified their programme with reference to the invasion of this State. Small bodies of men from PRICE's army still continue to come in by way of the undefended counties in the Southwestern District, and these forces swell the aggregate of guerrillas reigning in that section, to the total exclusion of peace and order. Occasionally a scouting party comes upon a smart body of these, and a fight ensues, generally resulting in the discomfiture of the rebels, whose main object in maintaining any organized form is plunder. Since adopting the policy of *lex talionis*, the guerrillas of Missouri have evinced a very wholesome regard for the orders of Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS, and it is not a little amusing to note some of the discriminations they make while plundering and destroying property. On the upper part, for instance, of the Pacific Railroad they conduct themselves with a circumspection quite laudable. They are given to understand that any injury to property on that line will be followed by the direst punishment, and as they have had ample proof of the terrible earnestness of this, they observe a religious quiescence thereabouts. They make, however, regular forays on the road hands, eat up their victuals, carry off their clothes, &c., and sometimes fire a shot or two by way of intimidation.

The accounts from the district of North Missouri are not as favorable as might be expected from a section as far removed from the active disturbing causes of the State. There seems to be a deep-seated, ineradicable hatred and opposition to law and order, as embodied in the Government of the United States, and this shows itself in the old leaven of Pro-Slavery. Those who are not opposed to Slavery are opposed to the Government—their opposition manifesting itself in some form or other. In civil life there is, perhaps, nothing so much opposed to the progress of the State as the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Its secession years ago, is well known to have been made on account of differences of opinion on the subject of Slavery; the seceders believing in the "Divine right" to hold property in man. This branch of that Church believes so still, and so much is it opposed to the progress of the time, that because the Government has shown a disposition to abolish Slavery, the flag of our common country will not be allowed to be displayed in the churches of the Southern offshoot. Numerous instances have occurred, since I last wrote you, of rows in country churches, occasioned by the display of the Stars and Stripes by individual members. These are duly heralded by country newspapers, the conservative organs taking the ground that the "house of the Lord" should not be desecrated by the exhibition of anything calculated to stir up the prejudices of the members, while, as a matter of course, the loyal papers justly contend that the national banner should not be included in that category. There is even now in progress a church and newspaper controversy in Lewis County, which in its earlier stage bade fair to culminate in open riot. It appears that at Williamstown the pastor and congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church South resisted, or rather refused to comply with the military order to display the national banner in the church building, but after the order was enforced the pastor refused to preach under it, perceiving which the congregation divided—some sustaining and others condemning him. The next Sabbath brought matters to a crisis; the flag members, led by two or three spirited young women, appeared with some small flags, which they held in their hands and waved during the service, and when the congregation was dismissed flaunted in the faces of the anti-flag party. The excitement imparted itself to the male members, and high words and some blows ensued, but the appearance of a few soldiers stilled the storm, which has reëchoed over the country, and is now agitating the little newspapers thereabouts.

When the proper time arrives for the publication of the history of the rebellion in Missouri, now being collected in the Provost-Marshal-General's office, it will exhibit a state of affairs, even now, far more formidable to the future peace and welfare of the State and country, than would be readily supposed, without the facts. The wealthy people of the State are nearly all represented in the rebel army, and a great deal of their wealth goes to support the rebellion. A thousand means are devised to convey supplies and information to the rebel lines, women being the principal agents used. Any one at all familiar with feminine cleverness knows to what a length she will go, and to what arts and means a woman will resort to accomplish her purpose.

Women have been and are the principal mediums through which mails, medicines and supplies, to say nothing of information, have passed rebelward from this city. It is only three days since a rebel woman was arrested on her way to Arkansas with a diagram of the defences of St. Louis and military posts of the State. She had, beside, a pretty correct estimate of the troops in the department, their places of location, &c., &c.

Since the Summer season set in numerous arrivals of ladies from the South are noted in this city. They are wives of officers in the rebel service, and come hither, as they say, to settle business affairs and visit relatives. It has become necessary to arrest these women as they come along, for they in no instance comply with the military order requiring persons coming into our lines to report to the nearest Provost-Marshal. Among the last arrests of this kind was Mrs. NINA E. HOUGH, wife of WARNOCK HOUGH, formerly of Jefferson City, Mo., but now in the South, with the rank of Captain and Assistant Inspector-General Confederate States Army. The lady is daughter of B. F. MASSEY, formerly Secretary of State, but abandoned her home and followed her husband at the time CLAIB JACKSON fled hence. She arrived here a few days since from Memphis, and was arrested at the depot of the North Pacific Railroad on her way to Jefferson City. On examination before Capt. BURDETT, Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, she stated that she came hither to visit her mother, transact business, and remain for the rest of the year. She did not report to any of the Provost-Marshal's officers on her way hither, and said that she wished and prayed for the success of the Southern Confederacy. She said further that she would not take an oath of allegiance to the Government, because her husband was opposed to it.

Upon examining her baggage, a piece of a *human skull* was found, and written upon it, in ink, was: "*Dec. 31, 1861—Wilson's Creek.*" She became indignant when required to testify how she came by this ghastly relic, but finally acknowledged that she "thought it was part of a Union soldier's skull, and kept it as a memento of that field." This barbarism needs no comment to heighten the condemnation every Christian man and woman must have for it. It stands alone in unparalleled atrocity, an example of the fiendish hate and savage bitterness that rankle in the unwomanly breasts of the deluded creatures who have sacrified all that is good and lovely in their natures to serve in the hellish cause of the Slaveholders' rebellion.

Happily for those sympathizers with the South who believe that Southern women are superior in refinement and culture to those of the North, and who are ever ready to deny just such savage acts as that detailed, the testimony of Mrs. HOUGH is on file at the office of Col. J. P. SANDERSON, Provost-Marshal-General of this department, and the section of the poor Union soldier's skull, who fell at Wilson's Creek, is also filed away with it for reference, by any one incredulous that a "Southern lady" could be guilty of such an outrage upon the Christian sentiment of the age, as to carry on her person, as Indian savages do, a part of a dead enemy's body.

There is now in progress one of the most important movements since the commencement of the war, and that is the organization of the people in response to Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS' address, for home and self-defence. Unless the loyal people turn out en masse and fill the ranks of the home organizations, the Conservatives will get the upper hand, and instead of strengthening only weaken the military arm. Every one knows that the Conservatives of Missouri do not want the rebellion crushed; they do not wish to see the proud spirit of the Southern slaveholders humbled and their power brought low; on the very contrary, nothing would so much gratify them as to know that such a consummation was impossible, and the establishment of "Southern independence" a thing among the certainties of the future. How then does any one suppose that these traitors will assist in the defence of the State against the men who are fighting for the success of that which they invariably hope and pray for? No, no. Let no earnest, sincere patriot, who does not know all, deceive himself for a moment as to the designs, purposes and hopes of the traitors of Missouri known as Conservatives. They would bind the nation hand and foot, shear it as the imbecile old man of Wheatland did, of its strength, and leave it naked and helpless at the feet of its enemies. There are many well-intentioned men in the ranks of the Conservatives—men who would flee from the contamination if prejudice would let them see it—but their eyes are blinded, and they are led by the bad, designing men who marshal the force to oppose the progress of enlightened civilization, and paralyze the righteous arm of outraged justice raised to strike down armed rebellion.

Most unfortunately for Missouri at this time, her Government is conservative. WILLARD P. HALL is a Pro-Slavery Democrat, and that to intelligent minds, at this late day, is a synonym for everything opposed to progress. The State troops, known as the Paw-Paw Militia, under Gov. HALL's administration, have become a greater terror to the loyal people of the State, than the sneaking, cowardly guerrillas whom they pretend to combat. There are, alas! too many instances on record of the persecution, plunder and death of loyal men by the Paw-Paw Militia, and yet His Excellency cannot or will not see, that the men who at the first took sides with the rebels are not the men now to intrust with arms. Yet it is a lamentable fact, that such are singled out for commissions in the Paw-Paw Militia. Gov. HALL may not be a rebel sympathizer; he may not desire the success of the South; he may indeed hope for the overthrow of its military power; but that he is weak and powerless before the political influence which keeps the Southern cause alive in Missouri, cannot for a moment be denied. How, then, can he act with the friends of the Government in his State? It is well, perhaps, that they do not reckon him among their number, and that his influence is not counted of any value whatever by the loyal people of Missouri in their struggle with covert treason and open rebellion.

Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS, in his address, calls upon the citizens to forward the names of their selections as officers to the Governor through the department headquarters, thus leaving the final approval of such with the Governor. It will be seen, then, that his Excellency, with the political leanings and surroundings before-mentioned, can reject a Radical and approve a Conservative; and as the latter claims him for his own, he will, of course, apply for a commission, and get it, to prove "how not to do it" just when the time comes to act otherwise.

AFFAIRS IN URUGUAY.

Semi-Official Statement by the Government.

The public has hitherto been kept informed, through the ordinary channels of information, of the events now transpiring in the Republica Oriental del Uruguay. From the Consular representative of that country we have the following summary of a circular just issued by the Government.

The rebellion, which has for its head Don VENANCIO FLORES, still exists, and this, in connection with the aid and comfort given to it by its imperial neighbor, Brazil, has given rise to correspondence between the two Governments, resulting in a "Mision Especial," sent from the Brazilian to the Montevidean Government.

The points involved are these:

First—The Oriental Government claims that the frontiers of Brazil are used by the rebels as a place of retreat for the safety and recruiting of their soldiery.

Second—That, issuing therefrom, the Oriental frontier has been made the theatre of horrible crimes, perpetrated by these men, whom their leaders can neither discipline into soldiers nor elevate as men.

Third—There are numbers of Brazilian settlers on the Oriental frontier, who have become, from long residence, to be regarded almost as citizens, and who have acquired property. These settlers have become the victims of robberies on the part of the rebels, who are composed mostly of Brazilian subjects.

Fourth—Large herds of cattle and horses have been stolen, taken into Brazil, and sold there or exchanged for munitions of war; many of these cattle and horses belong to Brazilian settlers on the Oriental frontier.

The Brazilian Government claims that crimes have been committed against Brazilian subjects on the Oriental frontier, and reclamations were demanded to be made against the Oriental Government by the opposition members in the Brazilian Parliament.

At the same time the Oriental Government made reclamations against the Brazilian Government, setting forth the points involved, and requesting, and inviting the Brazilian Government to take in common with them prompt and efficacious means for the suppression of these crimes.

This invitation, notwithstanding its reiteration, has never been replied to, and the robberies, murders, and crimes still continue.

From the demands of the Brazilian Senate has resulted the sending of the "Mision Especial," accompanied by a squadron of ships of war and battalions of infantry—elements the least appropriate and the least in harmony with the pacific questions which they are to discuss. Notwithstanding, if the Government of the Emperor of Brazil be actuated by the desire of coöperating in establishing reciprocal justice, (which desire is the base of friendly relations between all countries,) there will be no occasion of these friendly relations suffering the least interruption.

The Argentine Republic is also incidentally mentioned as having coöperated with the rebels.

FROM CHICAGO.

The Fall Campaign—Nominations—Public Schools—Miscellaneous Matters.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CHICAGO, Monday, July 11, 1864.

An attempt is being made to open the Fall campaign by the Union Clubs of this city, and a series of public meetings has been inaugurated. But little interest exists in the public mind as yet, and gold and Gen. GRANT occupy the people's thoughts more than politics. As I have before remarked, but little will be done and but little interest will be aroused until there is a foe in the field. A political contest with but one side to it is never very animated.

The Fremont business is dying out, what little there was of it. Its epitaph will be all that there is left by November.

The Unionists of the lower Egypt district, have nominated Hon. A. J. KUY RENDALL, of Johnson County, for Congress. He is an able and influential War Democrat, and will be likely to distance WILLIS J. ALLEN, who is about the meanest Copperhead with which Illinois is disgraced in the present Congress.

The annual commencement of the Chicago public schools took place last week. This is an occasion of great and general interest among our citizens, as these institutions constitute one of the principal lions of Chicago. There are about two hundred teachers, whose aggregate salaries amount to $145,000. At the head of the system is the High School, which is a sort of college—equaling most of the institutions bearing this name, in the extent and thoroughness of its teachings. Among the studies pursued are the Higher English, Higher Mathematics, Greek, Latin, French and German. The course is four years.

The first public school in Chicago was opened in 1834—thirty years ago. The teacher was Miss ELIZA CHAPPEL, afterward the wife of Rev. JEREMIAH PORTER, who is still hale and hearty, laboring with the freedmen in Natchez. The school section of this township fell in the heart of the city. In 1833, all but four of the one hundred and forty-two blocks into which it was divided was sold at public auction, for $38,865. The four remaining blocks are now valued at $600,000, and that sold for the paltry sum above mentioned—at $10,000,000! In this way much of the land granted by Congress for school purposes, in the West, has been frittered away, "sold for a mere song" in early days. Michigan is an exception. But still, Chicago has a school fund estimated at $1,000,000, and what is as well, perhaps, our people willingly and cheerfully submit to all taxation for educational purposes.

The cause of popular education among us has recently suffered a severe loss in the resignation of WM. H. WELLS, Esq., as Superintendent, which office he has ably and successfully filled for several years past. The Board of Education and the Council did all they could to retain his services, but were unsuccessful.

The President of the Chicago University has recently given six thousand dollars to that institution, for the founding of scholarships for the benefit of indigent and worthy young men. The University is indebted for its existence to the labors of the President, Rev. J. C. BURROUGHS, D. D., who has also been the main instrumentality of sustaining it during the nine years since it was established.

Two more Chicago officers have fallen—Lieut.-Col. CHANDLER, of the Eighty-eighth, and Lieut. KNOWLES, of the Sixty-fifth. The funeral of the former was largely attended, in this city, on last Thursday. A disastrous fire, on Thursday evening, destroyed about $50,000 of furs in the store of A. HERZOG. The great tunnel has advanced under the lake some 300 feet, and is thus far regarded as a complete success. The Northwestern Sanitary Commission shipped 2,200 packages to the front during the month of June. The Dubuque Fair netted $80,000, of which about one half has been paid over to the Commission. It is estimated that there will be 6,000 buildings erected in this city the present year, many of them large and elegant structures. This Congressional District, Cook County, now pays the largest amount of internal revenue of any district in the country. The collections for the year ending June 30 are put down at $3,000,000. It has also been ascertained that there is a larger amount of capital invested in manufactures in this district than in any other. The wholesale merchants of this city have agreed to close their stores on Saturdays at 4 o'clock, and to release their employes at that hour. The father of the late Judge BARRON, of this city, has recovered $3,500 from the Illinois Central Railroad, for damages in the death of son by a collision. The Rock Island road has been sued for $40,000 by W. T. BALL, who was run over and badly injured, as he alleges, by the carelessness of an engine driver of the company. Wheat speculation still continues to rage. The daily sales, however, for the past week, have amounted to only about six bushels of wheat to one on hand—or, in other words, all the wheat in market "changes hands" about six times daily, according to the commercial reports.

The Invalid Corps on guard at Camp Douglas has been ordered to the front, and their places are to be filled by one hundred days' men.

I heard a leading Democrat, from one of the "lower counties," a few days since, give the reason for postponing their National Convention. He said it was in order to give Gen. GRANT time to take Richmond. If he succeeded in doing this, the Democrats were determined to nominate him, and to run him, whether he consented or not. If, after the Presidential Electors were chosen on his popularity he saw fit to decline, all right; but they were bound, in any event, to run him if he took Richmond. The gentleman is a distinguished lawyer, and was apparently candid in his statements. At least, he evidently believed this was the reason for the postponement.

THE CROPS.

The important question involved in the crop prospects of the present season is being gradually solved. In a greater part of this State the wheat harvest is over, and we have assurances from all quarters that the yield will be an average one. I was down at Quincy last week, and in all that region I am informed that wheat, corn, everything, were never better. The drouth has not been felt there, and the crops will be abundant. And what is true of Adams County, may be said of Hancock, McDonough, Knox, Warren, Buman, and others along the route. All along the Illinois River, I was told, the prospects were never better, and so through the centre of the State to the Indiana line, and south to Cairo. We are still having frequent and abundant showers of rain, which have already changed croaking into rejoicing. I met a gentleman, Saturday, who has recently traveled extensively in Iowa. He says that the promise of abundance was never better. Our Wisconsin neighbors, who have suffered the most, are quite encouraged since the rains set in about three weeks ago. The West is good for a handsome surplus as the product of the year 1864.

NEGROES KILLED AND WOUNDED NEAR MT. WASHINGTON.—On Sunday evening, the 10th inst., about 8 o'clock, seven or eight men, strangers, rode into Mt. Washington from Salt River. They said they were in pursuit of a lot of negroes who had run off, and that they intended watching for them at Rolling Fork Bridge that night. On Monday morning they returned to Mt. Washington, and said they had killed seven negroes during the night. A few citizens went to the bridge, and found two negroes there dead and three wounded mortally. The negroes all had corn-cutting knives with them; they had passed through a corn field belonging to GEORGE ABEL, near Mt. Washington, and had cut a row of corn down across the field.

The wounded negroes were lying by the road side on the pike in Jefferson County, near the Bullitt County line.—*Louisville Democrat, July 11.*

GEN. FRANKLIN'S ESCAPE.

The General's Account of His Experience—Interesting Incident.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Crowded as the history of the American civil war will be, with romantic incidents and stirring adventures, there will be few more interesting than the capture of Maj.-Gen. WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN by the rebels, and his subsequent escape. Even the brief account telegraphed from Baltimore reads like a chapter out of a romance, and it was so good and so nearly correct that it is scarcely worth while to say more on the subject. But the General himself, in his conversation, mentions many new facts, some of which are worth putting into print.

Returning from City Point, whither he had gone upon the invitation of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, Gen. FRANKLIN left Baltimore in the 8:40 train last Monday morning for Philadelphia. The stoppage of the train by the rebels under Maj. HARRY GILMOR, and the seizure of the General as a prisoner of war, have been described already correctly, except upon one point. He does not think he was betrayed by a lady, because there were few women in the train. The ladies who made such a parade of their love and sympathy for the rebels came in the second train. Gen. FRANKLIN thinks there was a rebel officer in citizens' dress in the car with him, who knew him, and pointed him out to GILMOR. The rebels could not conceal their joy at getting so rich a prize as a live Major-General; but they treated him with marked courtesy. Nothing whatever was taken from him, and his valise and pockets were not even examined. The private soldiers, who were mostly sons of Maryland gentlemen, were as courteous as the officers, and one of them remarked, "General, we are very glad to get you, and I guess we can get a whole brigade in exchange for you." GILMOR desired him to let him know at once if there was any rudeness offered to him, and he would punish it.

General FRANKLIN was placed in a light wagon, as before described, with a soldier, also a prisoner, to act as driver, and a guard of about forty mounted men. The party then started off, and drove westward all afternoon and evening, crossing the Northern Central Railroad at or near the Relay. Late at night they reached a spot near a farm-house, where it was resolved to halt. A corner in a worm fence, along the road, was designated as the sleeping place of the distinguished prisoner, and some straw was brought for him to lie on. Captain OWEN and two well-behaved young privates were appointed to be his guard. All the party were excessively tired, having been on the march for four or five days and nights. Captain OWEN went to the farm-house to procure something, giving the two men very strict orders to be vigilant. He had hardly gone when one of the guards fell asleep. On the Captain's return, after some conversation with the other, he composed himself also to sleep. But a little while elapsed when the third guard, who doubtless believed the prisoner to be sleeping, dropped off also into a profound slumber. This was about 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning. After satisfying himself that all were asleep, Gen. FRANKLIN sat up on the ground, yawning and stretching himself. No notice being taken of this, he rose and walked deliberately across the road to where the wagon was placed. Still no sign of wakefulness on the part of the guards. Then he got into the shadow of a row of trees, and after moving along cautiously some time, struck across the fields to a wood, feeling sure that he was not discovered. He had no compass, and did not know the safest direction to move to avoid the troopers, who were bivouacking near by, and after wandering some time, he found himself close by the place he had started from. He got away as rapidly as possible, and traveled as fast as his leg, lamed and weakened by his wound, would allow. He thinks he made a distance of six or eight miles before daylight. Then caution became necessary, for the farmers were already up and going to their work. Having refreshed himself at a spring, and filled his pocket-flask with water, he selected a thicket of blackberry bushes and tall weeds, and dragging himself in some distance, he turned at a right angle, so that persons seeing the passage he had gone through would suppose he had come out the same way. He then lay down, with no shelter from the hot sun but the bushes, and during all Tuesday he remained there, fighting the musquitoes and hearing every now and then the rebel scouts on each side of him, hunting for him and asking the farmers if they had seen him. He had nothing to eat but three blackberries, the only ripe ones he could find.

After dark on Tuesday, he started again, but hunger, thirst and lameness prevented him from making much progress, and he thinks he did not accomplish more than a mile of travel the whole night. He went into a cabbage field, the plants of which had not formed into heads. But he pulled one up and eat the root, which gave him temporary relief. By daylight, however, being worn out with hunger and fatigue, he found he must run the chances of falling into the hands of friends. Taking to the road, he saw two countrymen with bundles of hay, going into a wood. They might be secession sympathizers taking food to rebel cavalry horses, or they might be Union men taking it to their own. Hailing them, he made inquiry, and found the latter was the correct supposition. He told them he was a refugee; then that he was Gen. FRANKLIN, of the Union army. At once the good fellows took him under their care and conducted him to their house, not far distant. There he was fed and concealed, but at a time of the day when they feared a visit from rebel scouts, they took him to the woods, where he remained concealed until the danger was over.

Returning to the house, he lay down and rested again, and at night one of the farmers, provided with a note to an officer in Baltimore from the General, started in a wagon for that city. After midnight of Wednesday, a carriage arrived for him, with a cavalry escort, and they started for Baltimore, where they arrived at about half past 4 o'clock on Thursday morning. Proceeding to Barnum's Hotel, he retired to bed, and while he slept he had his underclothes washed. At about 10 o'clock he left for Philadelphia, where he arrived at 7 in the evening. He paid visits to several friends, among whom was Brig.-Gen. ROBERT O. TYLER, who is here wounded, and at 4 o'clock this morning he left in the New-York train, bound for Portland, where his family are spending the summer.

He bore the fatigue, starvation and excitement well, though at times they seemed too great for even his powerful frame. At one time, in the second night of his wanderings, he became completely bewildered, and his over-wrought imagination made him fancy all sorts of queer things. A field of growing corn looked, in the obscure light, like a crowd of men in ancient armor, with lances and shields, and he could not satisfy himself that it was not till he grasped one of the tall stalks with his hand.

He speaks with the tenderest gratitude of the excellent men who succored and guarded him. Their names cannot now be revealed, but measures have already been taken to have them rewarded as they deserve. They are surrounded by secession sympathizers, and were risking their lives and property in taking care of the fugitive Union officer.

Gen. FRANKLIN was not at any time accompanied by any of his staff, so that the reports concerning them are wholly untrue.

The amazement, chagrin and mortification of Capt. OWEN and his two soldiers on awaking, and finding that their bird had flown, may be imagined. GILMORE is reported to have been furious, and to have threatened to have them shot. But Gen. FRANKLIN hopes this will not be done, as he has the kindest feelings toward them for their politeness to him, and for their letting him get away so easily.

The Generals Tyler.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

The circumstance that several Generals of the name of TYLER have been in the United States service, and the recent reported capture and escape of one of them, have caused some confusion in the public mind concerning them, which might as well be removed. The Gen. TYLER who was reported captured in the fight at Monocacy was Brig.-Gen. E. B. TYLER, who formerly commanded a volunteer regiment from Ohio, of which State he is a citizen. Brig.-Gen. DANIEL TYLER, of Connecticut, who has been in the service most of the time since the rebellion began, resigned a short time ago. Brig.-Gen. ROBERT O. TYLER is an officer of the regular army, who at one time commanded the First Connecticut Artillery. Afterward he had command of the Artillery Reserve in the Army of the Potomac, serving, with great credit to himself and the country, Malvern Hill, Gettysburgh, and other important battles. Subsequently he had command of the railroad defences beyond Fairfax, and after GRANT's campaign began he was sent forward with the first important reinforcements which reached him, his troops rendering most valuable service at a critical time. In the desperate battle of Cold Harbor, Va., on the 3d of June, he received a severe wound in the foot, which the surgeons in the field reported would make amputation necessary. He was brought to the residence of his brother, GEORGE F. TYLER, Esq., of this city, where he still is, unable to leave his bed, but with a certainty that his foot will be saved. Of course he was not the Gen. TYLER reported taken in the fight at Monocacy, as many persons seem to have supposed.

A HEAVY WAGER.—The San Francisco *Alta California* gives the following account of a strangely constituted wager. About ten months since, two gentlemen of that city agreed to the following conditions:

"If the Federal forces did not capture Richmond within thirty days from that date, he was to give his opponent a single sound eatable apple; if Richmond held out sixty days, he was to give him two apples, and so on, doubling the number for each month until Richmond was taken—to the end of time, if that event did not occur before. Nine months have passed since the first apple was handed over, and the list of apples delivered at the end of the successive months is as follows: 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256—total, 511. Thus far it is all a good joke, and the loser has paid forfeits regularly, with a good grace, but yesterday it ruined a $10 piece to meet the demand, (apples are 15 to 20 cents per pound, and it took a fifty-pound box. Should Richmond be taken within the present month, he would get back all the apples he has lost, and one more, which, as the price will then be at the very highest notch, would make him more than even, but should it hold out a year longer, and he continue to pay his losses, his last payment would cost him $40,960, and he would be $81,900 out; in three months more he would be out $686,340; and, should the war last from this date as much longer as it has already lasted since its commencement, no nation on earth could begin to meet the terms of the wager, even allowing it to be reduced to a cash basis, and the payments to be made

OUR FOREIGN FILES.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS

Still Another Account of the Fight Between the Alabama and Kearsarge.

The Fashions—Politics—Race-Horses—Miscellaneous.

From our late foreign files we compile the following interesting extracts:

THE KEARSAGE AND THE ALABAMA.

From the Dublin Irishman.

The following letter from a combatant on board the gallant *Kearsarge* will be read with lively interest. It disposes of the mean falsehoods of the British press, which, in its efforts to detract from the merits of the Federal ship, falsely represented that the *Alabama* was overmatched in every respect. Such was not the fact—the advantage in tonnage, speed and armament being on the side of the pirate ship. Our correspondent does not allude to the chain plating, so much talked about, but that merely consisted of cables hung over her sides before the engagement. If SEMMES did not adopt the same precaution, he is to blame. The only thing to be regretted is that Capt. WINSLOW did not also sink the *Deerhound*:

UNITED STATES SLOOP KEARSARGE, CHERBOURG, June 22, 1864.

SIR: As I have the honor of receiving your much respected paper every week, I take the liberty of asking you to insert the following in your next edition. But before I commence I pledge you my word of honor it is a correct and straightforward account of our engagement with the *Alabama*: so do not mind the accounts that are flying about concerning the affair. You will bear in mind that we had been cruising off this harbor for five days watching the rebel.

At half-past ten o'clock, A. M., Sunday, June the 19th, when lying at the distance of about nine miles from Cherbourg, under fore and aft sails, the lookout on the fore-topsail yard reported a steamer coming out of the harbor. Sails were immediately ordered to be clewed and brailed up, and steam got up to twenty pounds. All hands were then called to quarters, and our ship was cleared for action; guns run out, and every man to his station. When within about a mile of the *Alabama* she fired a broadside of five guns at us, which took little or no effect, as only one struck our fore-topmast backstay. Our captain then ran our vessel diagonally across the bow of the *Alabama*, at the same time giving her a return from our bow rifle, which killed one whole gun's crew. The captain then worked our vessel to windward, giving him at the same time our starboard broadside (5 guns,) which dealt death and destruction with their missiles, particularly our eleven-inch shells. The order of the day was then take and give; but we gave all and would not take any. Our gallant Captain then worked our vessel in a circle, at the same time working nearer at every evolution, so that at the time we fired our last gun we were within 200 yards of the sinking vessel (for, as you know ere this, we made a complete wreck of her with our large guns.) The battle lasted one hour and five minutes, commencing at five minutes to eleven, and terminating at twelve (noon.) The *Alabama* sunk in twenty-seven minutes after we fired our last shot. As soon as we perceived she was sinking, we lowered our boats and picked up five officers and sixty-three men; while an English yacht, the *Deerhound*—infamy and perdition forever crown their character—picked up the notorious SEMMES and the remainder of his officers, and then ran away across channel to Southampton, leaving the rest of the wounded crew to meet a watery grave. When we picked up as many as we possibly could of the unfortunate fellows, and got them on board, we did everything in our power to alleviate their sufferings, giving them dry clothes, and attending to the wounded. Such care and kindness they did not expect at our hands, as I was told by several of them that their brave commander told them if taken prisoners they would be hung to the yardarm. But now to give the details of the scene on board of the *Alabama*, as given by their officers and crew: It was horrible to behold the havoc of human life on board of the ill-fated vessel; it was beyond all description—our 11-inch shells dealing death at every discharge; her decks were piled up with dying and wounded, and blood running in streams from her scuppers. The scene on our decks was far quite the other way; everything going on with as much coolness, intrepidity, and felicity as a game of billiards. In the first instance, the coolness and valor of our gallant and noble captain, lieutenant, and last but not least the guns' crews, who stood at their positions like rocks, immovable, watching the deadly fire of our opponent, and their coolness in training their guns on the vulnerable parts of the pirate ship, sponging at every discharge, ramming home at every load, and their deadly aim at the fire was almost incredibly executed with the firmness of veterans. While our enemy was pouring his broadsides against us, it was evident his aim was unsteady, nervous and miserable; for out of 360 shots fired at our vessel, only 28 struck us, the remainder passing over or falling short; while out of 174 shots fired from our battery, only 15 missed their mark, which proves for itself that every precaution was taken by our lads to be cool and composed. At any time you might hear the voice of someone saying, "Here comes another," meaning a shot or shell; "dodge it, boys;" while the Captains of the 32-pounders were saying, "Watch that fellow firing at us; let me take that flag down." A cheer, and down comes the rebel ensign, as good as his word. When all hands sung out, "Captain, sheer her a little to give us a rake at her," he gave a cool reply, with a gesture of his hand, "You're doing well, boys, give it to him again," when bang, bang, went our two 11 inch, one carrying away her rudder, the other entering one of her boilers and engines, burying all the firemen in the coal which it carried with it from the bunkers. A black smoke and mixture of steam then arose from her; her flag was then lowered.

THE PROPOSED HOLY ALLIANCE.

The following important correspondence on the subject of the proposed renewal of the Holy Alliance, which has recently attracted so much attention in this country, is published in the *Morning Post*:

[Translation.]

THE BARON DE WERTHER TO M. DE BISMARCK.

VIENNA, June 13, 1864.

MONSIEUR LE PRESIDENT DU CONSEIL: I have the honor to announce to your Excellency that I had, previous to the departure of their Majesties for Kissingen, an audience of the Emperor, and a long conversation with the Count DE RECHBERG. I hasten to give you an account of it. Acting in conformity with the instructions which your Excellency gave me in the last dispatch which you did me the honor to address to me, I have profited by the opportunity which presents itself in order to sound the intentions of his Majesty the Emperor, regarding the *object* of the interview at Kissingen with the Emperor ALEXANDER.

His Majesty told me he would be happy to see the most intimate and cordial agreement established both between himself and the Czar, and between the three Governments, which agreement is, in the present state of things, so necessary for the three Powers. His Majesty spoke to me as follows:

"I am quite ready to adhere to every combination of such a nature as to insure the peace of Europe, and to guarantee the reciprocal interests of the three countries. It is in this sense that I explain myself to the Emperor of Russia and to my Royal ally, your august sovereign."

M. de RECHBERG entered into more ample explanations with me. He asked me, in the first place, whether the Government of the King had already come to any determination with regard to the Russian proposal. According to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the proposal is of too much importance to be decided upon immediately. His Excellency recognises almost as much as Russia the necessity, in the present state of things in Europe, of an intimate mutual understanding between the three Powers; but would not such an understanding at this moment produce an intimate *rapprochement* between France and England? and is it not at this time, above all things, the interest of the two great German Powers, and of Germany, to avoid this eventuality?

What is the present object of Russia? That the three partitioning Powers of Poland may reciprocally guarantee to each other their Polish provinces. But, His Excellency went on to say, is this at the present moment a matter of urgent importance? The insurrection may now be regarded as completely crushed, and foreign intervention as set aside. It is true that eventualities may present themselves which would revive the Polish question, but for the present it no longer exists.

Moreover, continued M. DE RECHBERG, although the interests of Austria are not opposed to an intimate alliance with Russia, we could only adhere to the Russian proposal on certain conditions. It will be necessary that Russia should declare in an unequivocal manner that she will give her material assistance to Prussia and Austria in the event of a war with the Western Powers for the affairs of the Duchies. And, from the Austrian point of view, certain guarantees would be necessary which the Minister believes it unnecessary to mention.

In a word, the Imperial Government is far from repelling the Russian proposal, but it desires to act with a knowledge of the objects in view, and after having received the assurances it thinks necessary.

Such, Monsieur le President du Conseil, is the summary of my conversation with M. DE RECHBERG, who, as your Excellency is already informed, is to accompany their Majesties to-morrow to Kissingen.

(Signed,) WERTHER.

M. DE BISMARCK TO THE COUNT DE GOLTZ, AT PARIS.

BERLIN, June 15, 1864.

MONSIEUR LE COMTE,—In the last confidential communication which I had the honor to address to your excellency I was enabled to inform you of the various important proposals which have been made to us by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg in the question of the Duchies and the other pending European questions; and I hasten, MONSIEUR LE COMTE, to inform your excellency of the proposals which have been made to his Majesty the King, our august sovereign, by the Emperor ALEXANDER in person, at the time of the visit which the Imperial family of Russia has just made to our august Royal family.

Your Excellency is already aware of the attitude which the Cabinet of St. Petersburg has adopted in the question of the Duchies, and which is so favorable to us in every point of view. The renunciation by the Emperor ALEXANDER of his ulterior rights to the Duchies in favor of the Grand Duke of OLDENBURG, is an evident proof of the amicable and favorable disposition of the Court of Russia towards Germany; and the Emperor ALEXANDER has now given our august sovereign the most formal assurance that his efficacious and loyal concurrence is secured to us in this question. The views of the Sovereign of Russia differ from ours only on the question of the succession. His Majesty agrees entirely in our mode of thinking on the frontiers of the new State, only he believes that it would be our common interest to place it under the sovereignty of the Grand Duke of OLDENBERG. Your Excellency knows my personal opinion on this subject, but in consequence of the lively sympathy of our august Royal family for the family of AUGUSTENBURY, it is not very probable that this combination can prevail.

"The important point is, that in all these eventualities the moral, and, if necessary, the material concurrence of Russia is secured to our policy in this question. Russia only asks for a guarantee against Scandinavian union, and I think, Monsieur le Comte, that it would even be our interest to combat Scandinavian tendencies.

"As regards the other pending questions, the Emperor ALEXANDER and Prince GORTSCHAKOFF have explained themselves on the subject in the clearest and most precise manner. The Sovereign of Russia insisted above all on the necessity of a mutual understanding between the three powers of the North in the present state of things in Europe. As all treaties are, so to say, regarded as null, would it not be advantageous for the great powers, whose interests are in many respects identical, to form a league against certain tendencies and pretensions? Would it not be necessary to put an end, once for all, to the Polish agitations, and to efface, once for all, the Polish question from the list of European questions? According to the view of the Emperor ALEXANDER, it would be the interest of the three partitioning powers to declare that they regard the affairs of Poland as a matter exclusively internal, and thus take away every pretext for a foreign intervention.

His Majesty the Emperor ALEXANDER has clearly made our august sovereign understand, as also has Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, as regards myself, that it would be desirable, from every point of view, to sign a treaty or convention between the three Powers, which should be based on the reciprocal guarantee of the territory of each Power. Such is, in effect, the proposal made by the Emperor ALEXANDER to our August King, the importance of which will not escape your excellency. Although we agree in many points in the views of the Czar, we have not as yet arrived at any decision, but the bases which I have just indicated to your excellency will be the preliminaries of the future negotiations on this subject.

The views of the Cabinet of Vienna in this matter are indicated in the confidential communication which I have just received from the Baron DE WERTHER, and which your excellency will find annexed.

In every case, I beg of you, Monsieur le Comte, to give me early information of the impression which has been made by the interview of the three Sovereigns on the Cabinet of the Tuileries.

(Signed) BISMARCK.

FASHIONS FOR JULY.

From the Follet.

The duty we owe to our readers necessitates our chronicling any novelty in dress, whether or not it may meet with our approval. It is right, however, we should mention, as so many striking styles have of late made their appearance, that anything at all *outré* in style or material is only intended for visiting or indoor wear; a lady, with any pretensions of elegance, will rigidly abjure for the promenade any costume at all peculiar in appearance. We must, therefore, advise those of our fear readers who have not a very large supply of toilets, to select such as are remarkable for taste, and not for eccentricity, as in the latter case a dress may be the height of fashion one week, and the next entirely thrown on one side.

There are so many styles now worn together, new ones invented, or old ones resuscitated, that everyone in these days—let their predilection be what it may—will find something to please. Rarely has greater taste been displayed than in the manufacture of the organdi muslins, *mousselines de soie*, Pompadour silks, and foulards, now so much worn. The last-named material seems as if it would never be out of favor; we see it at all times and seasons, but the plain ones, which were so much in fashion a few months ago, are now replaced by the most elegant and luxuriant designs. Some are entirely covered with patterns, lattice-work, leaves and flowers; others only spotted, or with hair stripes; while those intended for more full dress and for married ladies, have only one pattern on each breadth—a large bunch of flowers and ribbons, decreasing in width toward the waist. With these dresses are worn silk sashes, of the same color as the foundation of the dress, and embroidered or printed to match the pattern on the skirt.

Muslin dresses are generally of the same patterns as the foulards, but are covered with some very small pattern checks, spts, or stripes.

Moires or thick taffetas have disappeared, but we trust will return in the Autumn. For less dressy wear, the poplins, llamas, and *poils de chèvre* or mohair, are much in favor; in fact, anything of the llama kind is in the ascendant. Llama or yak lace seems quite to have taken its stand on an equality with the other more expensive and less durable laces.

Pique dresses are much worn with mantles of the same, and are mostly with pretty designs in black woollen braid for the convenience of washing, and with *pois* of crochet in black in grain cotton.

Many morning dresses of *piqué* and similar materials are trimmed with tatting and rather coarse cotton, or white braiding and crochet. This crochet trimming is not like the edgings that used to be worn, but is formed of ovals and circles, so made as to imitate passementerie.

White dresses are much worn, in all suitable materials. If of muslin, they are generally trimmed with in-grain-colored muslin in flounces or plaitings, the dress can then be washed without removing the trimming. These garnitures are generally accompanied by black lace insertion, which need be only slightly tacked on, as it is of course necessary to remove them when the dress is washed.

Narrow black velvets are still a very fashionable trimming, especially for young ladies. A *poil-de-chèvre* skirt, with seven or eight rows of velvet, and a passementerie ornament or tassel placed on them at equal distance (say at intervals of half a yard) has a very elegant and at the same time simple effect.

Skirts are all worn gored, and are about half the width at the waist that they are at the other extremity. Very few dresses are wider than three yards at the top, and none less than five at the bottom. The fashion of cutting the gores in points will not, we think, be so much in favor as the sloping each breadth at one side. Every breadth but the front one should be gored, the crossway pieces running to the back. This throws the fullness entirely into the train. A small gauffered flounce seems still to be the foundation of every trimming. For ball dresses this small flounce is lined with stiff net, so as to prevent any clinging of the light material.

White bodies are very much worn, and with them corslets of silk, or the same material as the skirt, when this is practicable. The Garibaldi bodies, hanging loose, over the skirt, have entirely disappeared from the world of fashion. They are now made without any running or band at the waist, so that they can be arranged to fit the wearer, and the skirt is placed over them.

Those bodies intended for dinner or soirée wear are made of Indian muslin, and richly trimmed with embroidered or lace insertion. They are sometimes cut square. When ornamented with *bouillonnés*, these are placed over colored ribbons; others, meant for less dress, are simply tucked both back and front. The sleeves, made to correspond, are closed at the wrist. White alpaca or foulard bodies are also worn, and are generally braided in color, cerise or blue blue being the favorite hues. White Marcella bodies are generally made with basques, sometimes merely at the back, but the newest have a basque all round. This is much more becoming to the figure. These jackets are mostly braided with black. We must not forget to mention the basquine habit, so closely resembling a gentleman's dress coat. These have not yet become general, nor are they, we hope, likely to do so, as two things are absolutely necessary for their success—one, a really good and youthful figure; the other, a perfect cut. We have seen one of black silk, of a more elegant shape than usual, the basque being five inches deep at the side seams, instead of beginning from the back seams. This coat was trimmed on all the seams, and round, with bugle fringe and bedding. It was quite open down the front, with turned-back revers. Small, rather short coat-sleeve, with revers and epaulettes of passementerie and bugles.

There is no very considerable alteration in the form of pelerines or fichus; the square shape is perhaps predominant. With this, it is a wise plan to have a narrow white elastic from the front to the back; this passes under the arms, and confines the fichu to the figure.

Tulle and lace pelerines are trimmed with *bouillonnés* and narrow colored velvets to match the trimming of the dress. These velvets are either put on in lattice-work or loops and ends. In the former case, in each diamond formed by the velvet should be placed a bugle bead. These pelerines can be made in either white or black, or even a mixture of the two—a combination that seems likely to remain as much in fashion as ever.

Sashes are worn with one flat loop at the back, or are formed into a small plated basque. They are made in all materials, those of black or white lace being most suitable for thin dresses.

The waistbands now worn are much wider than formerly, and the buckles are, of course, of a corresponding size. We cannot say we consider this in any way a becoming fashion, as it gives the waist a stiff appearance, and very much detracts from the graceful curves of a young and elegant figure.

Ruches—decidedly the most elegant trimming ever introduced—are as much in favor as ever. They are generally pinked or frayed at the edges, and made very full.

Bugles, whether white or black, are exceedingly fashionable. They are, of course, only suitable to rather dressy toilets. Sewn in patterns on strips of net, they make a very handsome insertion. Bugle fringes are much used on silk dresses, mantles, or bonnets. If made in white, they form a very elegant ornament for ball dresses, as heading to lace flounces or tulle ruchings.

Shawls do not seem quite so much in favor for dress wear as formerly. In their place we see the silk half-fitting mantle with lace flounces, or the camail of lace. Nevertheless, many lace shawls are worn by ladies of unquestioned taste; in fact, so graceful and becoming is this form of covering, that we doubt its ever being quite superceded.

The silk paletots intended for toilets *de visite* are made with three seams down the back, nearly fitting to the figure, and with a deep flounce of lace, headed by drop buttons or bugle trimming. The sleeves are wide at the elbow, and small at the wrist. They have revers and epaulets of passementerie.

Mourning dresses are generally made with a mantle of the same, either paletot or circular cape. We have seen some of the former made without sleeves, so as to allow the sleeves of the body to pass through the armhole, and to serve a double purpose. Though we meantion this make, we cannot say we admire it, as it gives a stingy and rather untidy appearance.

China-crape shawls, of a light maize color, embroidered in black and surrounded with deep guipure trimmings have made a great sensation this season.

Bonnets have materially altered in shape, dress bonnets being made with a small puffing of tulle in lieu of the curtain. The hair is worn below this, and a flower or bow of tulle placed at the edge of the bonnet so as to fall on the hair. These bonnets are very narrow at the sides, showing much of the face, and are not so high as those worn lately. In fact, the *fête* bonnets look more like caps than anything else. These are only intended for déjeuners, weddings, or morning concerts. Those for walking wear are very much less pretentious and more like those we have been wearing lately.

Hats now worn are much the same shape as those seen last month. The most dressy ones are rather high in the brim and narrow at the sides, slightly drooping back and front. These are trimmed with flowers, fruit or feathers. If made of rice straw or crinoline, they are lined with silk of the same color as the ornaments. Sometimes the feathers or trimmings are placed slightly drooping over the front. The fashion of wearing glass ornaments in the hat is, we are happy to say, rapidly disappearing. Bonnets or hats are seldom seen now unaccompanied by the small veil called "loup." This is generally edged with chenille or bugle fringe. Above this is placed an insertion, through which is run a zero black velvet to draw the veil round the face, if required. These veils are made of tulle, plain or spotted.

ADMIRAL ROUS ON RACE HORSES.

Admiral ROUS, well known as an authority upon everything connected with racehorses, has a letter in the *Times* which will have some interest. The Admiral says: "There can be but one opinion among all persons who are interested in the turf that the grand object in breeding is to combine good size, great strength, and power of endurance with superior speed. This has never been lost sight of. Out motto is "*Fortes oreantur fotribus et bonis.*" We have succeeded in establishing a breed with one-fifth more speed and more strength than the original stock—an increased average stature from 14 hands to 16½—in thirteen generations from the first imported stallions *Darley Arabian*, *Byerley Turk*, without a drop of mixed blood, and we have a firm conviction, with ready proof, that no horses in the world can be compared to them. On the authority of Abd-el-Kader and my Indian friends, the race of Zad-el-Rakeb, the gift of Solomon to the tribe of Azed, has not degenerated since 1720, when the calibre of the English racehorse was probably on a par with the barbs which now adorn the Gibraltar meeting. Admit this fact, and it is patent to every racing man that the best of these 'divine horses' which, according to Eastern history, described as a heavenly gift from Adam to Ishmael, Ishmael to Solomon, from Solomon to Mahomet, and from Mahomet to our own times, cannot compete with the Anglo-Arabian at a difference of five stone; a thorough-bred butcher's hack will beat the Flower of the Desert any distance under 100 miles. If there is a depreciation, why ascribe it to the abolition of heavy weights, or to the substitution of shorter courses? The natural solution would be that it is owing to the sale of our most valuable stock to every country in Europe, to China, to Australia, New-Zealand. But we have enough left to challenge all the world. The Emperor and the French Government are liberal in their racing prizes, and promote the improvement of the Anglo-Arabian on national grounds. They well deserve success. In Great Britain, under the cold shadow of the Crown and the Government, doling out a miserable donation in the shape of encouragement, we not only hold our ground, but we advance with rapid strides. In 1843 the total amount of stakes, plates and matches was £199,000; in 1863 it was above £250,000, without including the royal plates. The deterioration of horses is a pure fiction. *Stockwell*, *King Tom*, *Young Melbourne* (*Nabob*, sold to France,) and many other stallions are framed to gallop under 20s.; the first charges £100, *King Tom* £75 next season for the chance of a foal. You may see in Lord GLASGOW'S and Baron ROTHSCHILD'S stables 20 horses up to 18st.; 60 years ago you could not have found five thoroughbred horses of this description in the United Kingdom. Fine yearling colts fetch at auction from 450 to 800 guineas, if they appear likely to stay a distance and to carry heavy weights. That ought to be a sufficient answer to those persons who imagine that light weights and short courses are detrimental to the breed, and encourage 'leggy weeds.' How can we improve our system? The 2,700 brood mares produce about the same number of "leggy weeds" as other domestic animals in proportion to the first class. In the human race there is a difference much greater to their discredit. As there is a national prejudice against converting horses into beef, some are kept on in training to take their chance in short races for the amusement of their owners. If 'those who pay the fiddler have a right to call the tune,' why are they to be abused by certain amateurs, who rarely subscribe to a racing prize, and who are never troubled with a trainer's bill? These gentlemen profess a horror for short courses, and a predilection for the old four-mile Queen's Plates, which broke down so many horses that they were revised in 1833, 1847 and 1861. Although I deprecate a return to the barbarous system, I am a strenuous advocate for two national prizes to test the capabilities of endurance—small sweepstakes, added to plates of £2,600, to be run for at Newmarket, one the Round Course, for four years and upwards, in the First October; the other in the Houghton Meeting, the Beacon Course, for any horse carrying 11st., the winner of the first plate 71 lbs. extra. It is an axiom in racing, both with man and horse, that the constant habit of carrying heavy weights destroys quick action. The speed of the fastest man would be a nullity if he were employed for a year as a heavy porter. Tailors, from the life they lead, and from never wearing heavy boots, preserve their speed. They can give ten yards in one hundred to any of the industrious classes who carry heavy burdens, as weight on the shoulders deadens the elasticity of the sinews, and stiffens the muscles of the legs. It is equally destructive to the speed of horses. Train the fastest horse at Newmarket under 11st., and in six months he will entirely lose his racing form. *Emblem* and *Emblematic*, the winners of the Liverpool Steeple-chases, cannot beat a moderate three-year-old at even weight for two miles. When horses lose their speed without any apparent cause, the trainers ascribe it to the decay of nature as to the effects of age. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it is owing to exercising them under heavy lads, who have been retained in their services from charitable motives. I admit that horses famed for running long distances are scarce, because the game is so seldom played. The heroes of old were generally small horses. The celebrated *Gimcrack*, in 1765, stood 13 hands 3½ inches. Latterly we have bred more for size and strength. From the days of *Rubens*, *Castrel* and *Selem*, (1810,) we have looked for speed to win the valuable one-mile sweepstakes; but size and strength will be served when great weights are to be carried. In 1824 the speedy and magnificent *Sultan* beat the stout *Centaur* on the Round Course at twelve stone and eleven stone nine pounds; but the same year *Centaur* turned the tables on him at nine stone three pounds and nine stone on the Beacon Course, and had the big one extended at the turn of the lands. *Mahratta*, a large powerful horse, which could not get six furlongs at light weights in good company, could carry me, riding seventeen stone, four miles under eleven minutes. He afterward turned out a very stout hunter. This convinces me that a great-framed racehorse, which would be beaten five hundred yards in four miles by a clear-winded small horse, carrying seven stone seven pounds each, would reverse the case to the same amount at sixteen stone, when the little one could not act under the weight. Therefore, by gaining great size and strength, we have adapted the Anglo-Arabian to carry heavy men across the country, and at the head of their regiments; this is the national view of the subject. It may be difficult to procure such horses, because foreign agents will give £600 for any thoroughbred horse up to fourteen stone which can bend his knees, to supply royal and imperial stables on the continent. As the price of young stock depends in great measure on the amount of prizes *in prospectu*, every withdrawal of public money affects their value. The present royal plates (insignificant as they may appear) are boons to the breeder, and afford amusement to our country friends. Their abolition would be a drop of water to the revenue, which derives a great revenue from the turf. Calculate the sum of money which the Treasury receives in eight days from the dense crowds at Ascot and Epsom."

THE QUARREL BETWEEN SPAIN AND PERU.

The *Times'* correspondent supplies a little more authentic information with reference to the dispute between Spain and Peru than has yet been published. He says: "The explanations given in the Spanish Cortes by the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the adventures of the 'Extraordinary Commissioner,' M. SALAZAR MAZAREDO, and his associate Admiral PINZON, in Peru, show the embarrassment of a well-meaning man unable to justify a gross outrage and unwilling to disavow his agents. M. PACHEO has always passed in Spain for an honest man, and, judging from his known opinions, I am convinced that, whatever he may think himself obliged to say in public, he in his heart condemns the act of his subordinate, both on the score of prudence and legality. It is extremely doubtful whether he ever gave any instructions at all to seize the Chincha Islands and to pick a quarrel with the South American Republic; and if he now tries to bolster up his envoy, he does so less from any approval of what he has done, than from fear of offending the political party which instigated it. No pecuniary claim has been made by the Spanish Government on Peru; the grievances are, according to M. PACHECO, the affair of Talambo, and, more recently, the alleged attempt to assassinate M. SALAZAR. The history of the first affair is simply this: Some time ago, a Peruvian merchant established a cotton a cotton manufactory at Talambo, in which native workmen were at first employed. Subsequently a number of Basques were admitted, and between the old hands and the new comers disputes took place from time to time. On one occasion the quarrel was such that from words the parties came to blows. In the fight which took place knives were used, and one or two men were killed on either side and several wounded. The ringleaders were arrested, the affair came before the tribunals, and the Peruvians were condemned. They appealed from the judgment pronounced upon them, as not borne out by the evidence. The Superior Tribunal, or Court of Cassation, annulled it, on the ground that, as appeared from the depositions, the Basques had been the aggressors, while the Peruvians acted in self-defence; and, at any rate, that if punishment were inflicted it should be inflicted on both parties. A new trial had commenced, or was about to commence, when the 'extraordinary commissioner,' M. SALAZAR, who would seem to have been on the look-out for some ground of quarrel with the Peruvian Government, lighted upon this. It is not alleged, or, at least, not proved, that the Peruvian authorities interfered improperly, which could alone justify the intervention of the Spanish Government; and, of all other countries, Spain has the least right to complain of the 'law's delays.' Few had heard of the quarrel between these Talambo workmen until the seizure of the Chinchas, and, though the Peruvian Government, not yet recognized by Spain, might refuse to receive a person who had no proper diplomatic character, it waived the point, and agreed to listen to whatever complaints he had to bring against it. M. SALAZAR was, I hear, on his way to Bolivia as Minister, and doubtless thought this an excellent opportunity for displaying energy and gaining credit with his 'party at home. That he should have acted so surprises no one who knows him. That a Government, the leading members of which are MM. MON and PACHECO, did not at once disavow him does indeed surprise all who know them. Of a piece with the aggression on the Chinchas is the charge made against the Peruvian Government of having employed assassins to take the life of M. SALAZAR, and it seems the islands are not to be evacuated until it clears itself. The Madrid Cabinet exhibited no proof whatever of the complicity of the Peruvian Government, nor even of the existence of any such plot, for which it has only the word of M. SALAZAR; and it is insult added to injury to suppose that any government would stoop to reply to charges made under such circumstances. As I write I am informed that a pamphlet has just appeared in Madrid, written by a Secretary of M. SALAZAR, in which it is positively stated that the conspiracy to murder him is a fable, the object of which was to invest this 'extraordinary' diplomatist with an interest he might otherwise have failed to excite. Who concocted the story is not, I believe, stated; but it is said the pamphlet appeared soon after an altercation between chief and secretary. If this be the case, we may look for a speedy settlement of the Hispano-Peruvian question."

STATE BALL AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

From the London Times, July 2.

By command of the Queen a State Ball was given last evening at Buckingham Palace, to which a party of between 1,700 and 1,800 was invited.

The Royal Body Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard, with their officers. Lieut.-Col. COOKE, the Ensign, and Lieut.-Col. PATTERSON, the Exon in Waiting, were on duty in the interior of the Palace. A Guard of Honor of the Foot Guards was mounted in the front of the Palace.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, escorted by a squadron of the Royal Horse Guards, and attended by the Marchioness of Carmarthen, the Hon. Mrs. STONOR, Earl SPENCER, the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, Lord HARRIS, Lieut.-Col. KEPPEL, and Mr. C. L. WOOD, arrived at the Palace from Marlborough-house at 10 o'clock.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess MARY arrived from St. James's Palace, attended by the Countess SPENCER and Captain ELLIS.

His Royal Higness the Duke of Cambridge arrived, attended by his equerries.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, her Royal Highness the Princess Helena, their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, conducted by Viscount Sydney, the Lord Chamberlain, and attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, entered the ballroom soon after ten o'clock.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales wore a dress of black silk covered with black and white tulle, handsomely trimmed with rich Brussels lace, flowers of mountain ash and lilies; tiara of diamonds, necklace, brooch, and earrings of diamonds.

Her Royal Highness the Princes LOUIS of Hesse wore a lilac tulle skirt over a lilac silk petticoat with ruches of white and lilac tulle, a top-skirt of white tulle, with silver embroidery and trimmed with passion flowers; head-dress, a net of diamonds and passion-flowers; brooch and earrings, emeralds and diamonds, necklace, pearls, with emerald and diamond ornaments.

Her Royal Highness the Princess HELENA wore a dress of green tulle and crape over glace silk, trimmed with pink roses and lilies of the valley. Head-dress of roses and lilies of the valley, and diamond ornaments and orders.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of CAMBRIDGE wore a dress of violet satin, with Honiton lace; diadem of pearls and diamonds; stomacher, necklace and earrings of pearls and diamonds.

Her Royal Highness the Princess MARY wore a blue tulle dress over blue glace silk, trimmed with bouquets of pink roses and silver wheat ears, covered with a silver tulle veil. Headdress, a diadem of diamonds, with silver wheat ears and pink roses; stomacher, necklace, and earrings of diamonds.

As soon as their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of WALES entered the ball-room, the dancing commenced.

The quadrille band of Mr. JOHN WEIPPART, conducted by Mr. WEIPPART, and consisting of forty musicians, was in attendance.

The number of those who had the honor of receiving invitations to the ball was very large, but some were prevented by unavoidable circumstances from obeying Her Majesty's commands. Among the distinguished persons were their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier, his Royal Highness the Count d'Eu, his Serene Highness Prince Leiningen, her Royal Highness Princess Leiningen, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar and the Countess Dornburg, his Serene Highness Prince Philip of Wurtemburg, his Highness Mustapha Pacha, his Serene Highness Prince Herman of Solms-Lich, Count Gustavus of Erback-Schoenburg, and Count and Countess Gleichen.

A WOMANS' DUEL.

From the London Times.

Some additional facts in connection with this case, some of the extraordinary features of which were reported in the *Times* a day or two ago, have transpired since the committal of the prisoner for trial to Lincoln assizes. The attempt by the prisoner (MARTHA HOWELL), it will be recollected, was most determined, and her intended victim had an exceedingly narrow escape. The prisoner, in company with Miss JOHNSON and four other young ladies, was quietly returning home to Springthorpe, after visiting Gainesborough. It was a quiet, lovely evening, and the party had arrived at a lonely part of the road, near Somerby wood, when the prisoner, without any quarrel, or the slightest intimation of her purpose, threatened to shoot Miss JOHNSON, and at once fired deliberately at her face. The muzzle of the pistol was so close to Miss JOHNSON that her forehead was scorched, and the only circumstance which, humanly speaking, thwarted the prisoner's diabolical purpose was the heavy charge of the pistol. This caused the weapon when fired to be deflected upward, and the contents, in consequence, passed harmlessly overhead. The recoil of the pistol, however, caused the upper part of the cock to strike the prisoner's hand with considerable violence, inflicting upon her a severe flesh wound. This created a diversion in her victim's favor, and, in all probability, enabled her by escaping to avoid a second shot, for the prisoner pursued her with the pistol in one hand and the other hand in her pocket, apparently with the intention of reloading the pistol, as a supply of balls shot, powder and caps were afterwards found in her pockets. Miss JOHNSON, however, safely escaped to the nearest farmhouse, and the prisoner, finding her designs baffled, went to Springthorpe. Miss JOHNSON had been in the habit of teaching music to the prisoner's pupils, but some time ago a quarrel took place between her and the prisoner. She continued, however, her professional visits, and on several occasions remained at the prisoner's all night. When staying there the prisoner several times threatened in the middle of the night to shoot her, at the same time pointing a pistol at her, and on one of these occasions Miss JOHNSON saw that the pistol was loaded with ball. Since the prisoner's committal the police have discovered that the pistol with which the deed was attempted to be committed was purchased about a fortnight previously. The prisoner has voluntarily informed the police how she loaded it. She first, she says, put in two thimblefuls of powder, then some shot, and at the top a ball or bullet. On her way to Lincoln Castle, there to await her trial, she drew the attention of the policeman who had charge of her to the spot where executions take place at that city, and said, "I should have been proud to have hung there if only I had accomplished my purpose." She even went further, and said if she were at liberty and had the chance, she would still carry out her intention. A book which belonged to the prisoner has been found containing the draught of a will dated the very day of the attempted murder, and a statement of accounts, all posted up to that day. She repeatedly informed the police that she had gone to Gainsborough on the night in question with the full determination either of inducing Miss JOHNSON to let bygones be bygones and visit her on the same terms as formerly, or of shooting her and then herself. Prisoner has been National schoolmistress at Springthorpe about nine years. She is a married woman, about 45 years of age, but has been living apart from her husband of many years. There can be no doubt about her having the full possession of her faculties. In the evidence before the magistrates mention was made of a quarrel which took place between Miss JOHNSON and the prisoner about eighteen months ago. The cause of this quarrel has not been made clear, but, from the prisoner's own statements, it seems to have had something to do with the school. Several of her pupils had left her school to go to another one that had been established in the village. These pupils Miss JOHNSON went to teach, and discontinued her visits to the prisoner. At this the prisoner was very much annoyed, and she has been brooding over the matter ever since—so much so that for weeks together, as she told the police, she had no sleep. She therefore resolved to end it one way or the other. Prisoner does not seem to feel the position in which she is placed the least.

THE POPE.

The following is the text of the reply made by the Pope to the congratulatory address delivered by Cardinal MATTER on the occasion of the anniversary of the Pontiff's accession:

"The crown which the Lord has deigned to place on the head of the most humblest of His servants has become the object of the plots and artifices of the enemies of the Holy See. One part of those adversaries had never belonged to the Church against which they wage an implacable war; another part, after having had the happiness of being born within its pale, have abandoned it to make common cause with the former. By both of them all means of attack are considered good—persecutions, violence, falsehoods and calumnies. Like ABSALOM at the gate of Jerusalem, they constantly repeat that if the crown of which they wish to despoil the Vicar of Jesus Christ stood on another head, justice would be better dispensed, the people would become freer and happier, and the golden age would again flourish for all. I need not point out the gross errors with which such reasoning abounds. May those who make use of them have the heart pierced, not with the spear which went through that of Absolom, but by a ray of Divine grace, which would make them aware of the iniquity of their actions, and show them the abyss of the eternity which they approach, blind and deaf, without perceiving the brink of it. And you who faithfully assist me either in the administration of the shred of State which has been left to me, or in the more difficult one of the Universal Churches, continue to assist me with your fidelity and your devotedness. I do not arrogate to myself the gift of prophecy, but although I do not see in the horizon any gleam of hope or any probability of human assistance, I nevertheless think I can affirm that our sufferings, our resignation, and our prayers will in the end merit for us from God those mercies which He in some times long in granting, but which he never refuses to those who serve Him with fear and love."

GREAT FIRE AT NOVGOROD.

A letter in *Le Nord*, dated Nijni-Novgorod, 18th of June, gives an account of the great fire which took place there on June 16.

The fire, says the account, destroyed the greater part of the buildings in which the famous fair of Nijni-Novgorod is held. The conflagration commenced at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and was not mastered till 3 o'clock next morning. During these ten hours the flames laid bare an area of nearly a square kilometre. The fire was so fierce that the fire-engines could not keep near enough, and some had even to be thrown into the river to prevent their being burned. The town of Nijni is separated from the quarter of the fair by the River Oka, and all the town fire-engines went to assist those of the merchants' quarter. The English fire engines alone being able to act at a considerable distance, were used with some success. The engineer-in-chief of the railway, WIGEL, assisted by four other engineers, arrived on the scene of the disaster with a steam fire-engine, and the whole of the *gastinoy dvor* along the canal was saved by this powerful engine. The market for hides, mats, and ropes, and the enormous stocks of wood have been consumed. The conflagration has also destroyed the theatre, the circus, 20 booths of mountebanks, eight photographic establishments, two cafés, 16 restaurants; eight taverns, 50 wine cellars, six hotels, one ice-house, six inns, two apothecaries' shops, seven counting houses, four hair dressing saloons three bathing establishments, 300 retail shops; total, 437 private establishments and 12 buildings belonging to the State. There have, beside, been gutted, without counting the depots for timber, 40 commercial buildings, with 1,584 magazines, and 148 isolated buildings. The fair not having commenced, a considerable portion of the magazines were empty. Nevertheless, the losses are enormous, and amount to several millions. Only a few of the buildings were insured, the total hardly amounting to 80,000 francs. The cause of the conflagration is unknown. A Commission of Inquiry will be held to-morrow.

IMPORTANT UTTERANCE BY EARL RUSSELL.

The following passage occurred in a recent speech of Earl RUSSELL, in explanation of the failure of the Danish Conference:

"It is no longer a question with reference to the balance of power in Europe. There are other parts of the world in which our interests are deeply involved, in which we may one day or other find it necessary to maintain our honor and our essential interests.

That civil war which has taken place in America, end how it may—whether by establishing an independent republic in the South, or whether it ends, *most* unexpectedly, I confess, to me, in restoring the Union—will still (leave) the United States of America, or the Northern States of America, whichever they may be called, in a totally different position from that in which they were two years ago. A great army would (will) then be maintained by the Government of the States; a formidable navy would (will) be maintained by that power. Our relations with that power are liable at any moment to interruption. I have a hope and trust that they may continue uninterrupted, but still these relations must be considered and must be kept in view, as well as the interest of the balance of power in Europe."

THE "CONQUEST" OF MEXICO.

The *Indépendance Balge* says: "The French *Moniteur* registers the successes which the Franco-Mexican troops continue to obtain over the Mexicans who are faithful to JUAREZ. We do not dispute these successes, but one thing strikes us; it is, that, repeated as they may be, however brilliantly, they do not insure the pacification of the country. At the present moment more than half of Mexico still ignores the authority of the new master bestowed upon it. Generals like URAGO, supposed to be dead or to have disappeared, repeatedly reappear at the head of fresh forces; JUAREZ, who was said to be on his way to New-York, is peacefully installed at Monterey; and communication between the capital of the new empire and Vera Cruz, its principal seaport, is so insecure, that neither goods nor travelers can pass without military escorts. Mexico is no more conquered than Spain was when King JOSEPH dated his decrees from the Escurial; this should not be lost sight of by capitalists disposed to confide their savings to the Mexican loan, or by politicians who carefully note the influence which may be exerted over the ulterior relations of Mexico, the United States and France, by the intervention of the last-named Power in the internal affairs of America."

THE FLIGHT OF CARDINAL D'ANDREA.

A correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge*, writing from Rome on the 22d ult., says:

"Cardinal D'ANDREA, Bishop of Sabina, had long solicited the authorization of the Pope to visit Salerno, his native place. Having never been able to obtain this permission, he resolved to dispense with it. Last Friday the Cardinal went to Ceprano, attended by a single servant. Having alighted from the carriage he received military honors from the French post and the Papal troops. He walked over the bridge of the Liri, which forms the boundary of the two States and crossed into Neapolitan territory. Cardinal D'ANDREA passes for as great a liberal as a cardinal can be—that is, he is a little more moderate, and a little less intolerant, than the others. The over-zealous COLEMASSI suspected him of lending his palace for the meetings of the National Committee, and he placed him under such a very inopportune surveillance that the Cardinal resolved to free himself from it by a bold step. It is needless to say that his eminence found on the other side of the frontier a most eager welcome. Nobody thought of asking him for his passport, which it would have been impossible for him to have produced. He resumed his journey, and would arrive in Naples on Friday morning. As soon as the news of his departure was known in Rome, it caused great scandal at the Vatican and excitement in the city. It is said that the Pope is very irritated, and that he talks of nothing less than excommunicating the fugitive."

ANOTHER "FEDERAL OUTRAGE."—The Halifax *Express* charges the Commander of the United States steamer *Monticello* with abusing the master of a British vessel just arrived at that port. The account, which of course gives only one side of the story, is as follows:

"The brig *Hound*, Capt. ANDERSON, which arrived here on Thursday afternoon from Cienfuegos, was spoken by the Federal war steamer *Monticello*, on the 1st inst., about sixty miles off the North Carolina shore. After ascertaining the name, destination, &c., of the brig, the steamer hauled off and commenced discharging small arms at her, when Capt. ANDERSON hove to, and an officer from the *Monticello* boarded the *Hound*. Finding everything correct, the brig was allowed to proceed; but after the steamer had dropped some miles astern, she again steamed up, and fired a shot across the brig's bows. The *Hound* was again hove to, and boarded by an officer and boat's crew, armed, who, by a demonstration of force, compelled Capt. ANDERSON to go on board the *Monticello*. On his arrival on board the *Monticello*, ANDERSON was conducted to the cabin, where he met the Captain, who asked him if he (ANDERSON) was the Captain of the brig. Replying in the affirmative, he was informed that he would be detained twenty-four hours, as he (the Federal Captain) was too busy to examine the papers, but would do so at his leisure. Capt. ANDERSON was then ordered to return to his vessel without his papers, which he refused to do, preferring rather to remain a prisoner than to return without his papers. The pluck shown by Capt. ANDERSON no doubt astonished the Federal, who delivered up the brig's papers and allowed her to proceed, after being detained some two hours.

DEATH OF A BRAVE CHIPPEWA.—Some days ago we gave the particulars of the death of a brave Chippewa Chieftain, of BURNSIDE'S corps, who fell in one of the actions in GRANT'S advance upon Richmond, after having made many of the enemy bite the dust with his unerring rifle. Since then another brave officer of the same tribe has given his life for his country—Lieut. GARRETT A. GRAVERRAT, Company K, First Michigan Sharpshooters. Lieut. GRAVERRAT was a young man of extraordinary attainments, and was highly esteemed as an officer and gentleman. He was a Chippewa of the Bear River band, and, with his father, enlisted in the First Michigan Sharpshooters. His bravery and accomplishments endeared him to his comrades, and at their unanimous request he was promoted to a Lieutenancy. In the fight before Petersburgh, June 18, he was in the trenches with his father, and had the misfortune to see his father shot dead by his side. He bore the body of his parent from the trench to a safe spot, where, weeping bitterly, he dug a grave in the sand with an old tin pan, and buried him. This done, the devoted son dried his tears and returned to the battle. His rifle told with terrible precision among the rebel officers, until he fell himself, wounded badly in the arm. Lieut. G. was brought to Washington, where his arm was amputated at the shoulder, which resulted in his death. His body was embalmed by Dr. THOMAS HOLMES, and taken in charge by Hon. JOHN F. DRIGGS, who had it deposited in Congressional Cemetery, to await the order of the tribe. Lieut. G. was but twenty-seven years of age; was highly educated, being master of several modern languages beside the Chippewa tongue; a fine portrait and landscape painter, and a thorough musician. The tidings of his death will be received with much regret by his red brothers at Bear River.—*Washington Star, July 12.*

Obituary.

DEATH OF EX-SENATOR SIMMONS, OF RHODE ISLAND.

The Providence *Journal* announces the death, on July 14, at his home in Johnston, of Hon. JAMES F. SIMMONS, Ex-U. S. Senator from Rhode Island. It gives the following sketch of his life:

Mr. SIMMONS was born in Little Compton on the 10th of September, 1795. His means of education were limited to the rural schools of the neighborhood, at that time by no means equal to the present standard. Trained to the hardy labors of the farm, he soon manifested a taste for commercial and manufacturing pursuits, and, when a young man, established himself in this city, and, after being concerned in various other enterprises, he settled in Johnston, then one of the strongholds of the Democratic party, under the leadership of NATHAN BROWN. For several years Mr. SIMMONS contended with the dominant party, and in 1827 he was elected a member of the General Assembly, in which he soon rose to a commanding position, and where he continued with brief intermissions till 1840, when he was elected a Senator in Congress to succeed the Hon. NEHEMIAH R. KNIGHT, for the term commencing March 4, 1841, with the administration of HARRISON. CLAY and CALHOUN were then in the Senate, and WEBSTER had just left to take his place in the Cabinet. During his first term of service, BUCHANAN, CLAYTON, MANGUM, MCDUFFIE, CRITTENDEN, BENTON, BERRIEN, RIVES, PRESTON, CHOATE, SOUTHARD, WRIGHT, and DIX were among his associates. NATHAN F. DIXON, WILLIAM SPRAGUE, JOHN BROWN FRANCIS, and ALBERT C. GREENE were successively his colleagues. In 1847, after one of the most memorable struggles ever held in the State, Mr. SIMMONS was succeeded by JOHN H. CLARKE. In 1857 he was again elected to the Senate, succeeding CHARLES T. JAMES.

Mr. SIMMONS' politics were of the Whig school, and when the Whig party ended with the defeat of Gen. SCOTT, he allied himself to the party which succeeded to its principles, and to its members in the North. He was the devoted supporter of HENRY CLAY, and enjoyed his personal friendship and that of John J. CRITTENDEN. Soon after he took his seat in the Senate, Mr. SIMMONS made a speech upon the currency, which at once established his reputation as a sound thinker and an experienced practical man, acquainted with the concerns of trade and commerce. Upon these matters he was always an authority, and his views always commanded respect and attention. The subject to which he gave the greatest study, and to which he brought most fully the resources of his intellect and his information, was the tariff. Upon this, he held to the strictest school of the protective policy, believing that whatever could be produced or manufactured upon our own soil should be so encouraged by legislation as to secure to it the home market, and that with such encouragement, it would ultimately be produced cheaper here than abroad, and would develop other branches of industry and other national resources. His memory was remarkably retentive of facts, and his familiarity with financial and commercial statistics gave him greater power in debate, and often deterred from an encounter with him, men who did not agree with his deductions, but could not answer his array of figures.

In private life, Mr. SIMMONS was genial in his manners, plain, unostentatious and old-fashioned. Few men have had greater power of attaching their friends to them, and there have been few men in our day whose political fortunes have been followed with greater personal devotion.

THE LATE COL. P. S. DAVIS.

The late Col. PHINEAS STEARNS DAVIS, of the Thirty-ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, who was mortally wounded in the trenches before Petersburgh on Tuesday last, was a native of Brookline, and about forty-six years of age at the time of his death. The Boston *Journal* states that as a member of the firm of P. S. DAVIS & Co., he had been engaged in the bookselling and publishing business nearly twenty years previous to entering the army, and in his business connections bore an enviable reputation for uprightness and reliability. As a military man he was especially well known. A member of the Boston Light Infantry in 1838, he was successively appointed Brigade Major, Division Inspector and Brigadier-General of State Militia. In April, 1861, he was sent to Washington by His Excellency the Governor to make arrangements for the reception of the Sixth Regiment, and on his return, two days after the eventful 19th of that month, was arrested by Marshal KANE at Baltimore, and kept some hours in confinement. Appointed on the Board of Military Examination his long experience and shrewd judgment made themselves particularly valuable to Gov. ANDREW, and after repeated solicitations from His Excellency, at great sacrifice to his private and business interests he accepted a commission as Colonel of the Thirty-ninth, and he was then regarded by the Governor as one of the best military men who had left the State.

The Thirty-ninth left for Washington Sept. 6, 1862, and on its arrival there, was assigned to the department of Defences of Washington, Col. DAVIS being in command of a brigade consisting of the Fourteenth New-Hampshire, Twenty-third Maine, Tenth Vermont and his own regiment. Here he remained until Dec. 21, when he resumed command of the Thirty-ninth, which was assigned to the brigade of Gen. BRIGGS, and joined the Second Division, First Corps, of the Army of the Potomac. The Thirty-ninth was regarded one of the best disciplined regiments in the service, was never known to falter, and has borne its equal share of toil and suffering. Col. DAVIS himself has been twice previously wounded, although not seriously.

The late Colonel had long resided in Cambridge, where he was a much esteemed citizen. At the time of accepting his commission he was a member of the City Council and Master of Putnam Lodge, F. and A. M. He leaves a widow and three children and a large circle of relatives to mourn a loss which to them cannot be replaced.

A Sharp But Discreditable Correspondence.

W. H. BENTLEY VS. GOV. BRAMLETTE.

The Frankfort (Ky.) *Commonwealth* prints the following correspondence:

MR. BENTLEY TO GOV. BRAMLETTE.

LOUISVILLE, June 28.

Hon. T. E. Bramlette:

DEAR SIR: Your old friend WOLFORD has been arrested, and is to-day in the hands of traitors to our Constitution; he is your bosom friend and political friend. You are the Governor of Kentucky, and ought to see that no citizen is imposed upon by any power on earth.

The community knowing the intimacy that existed between you and Col. WOLFORD, are looking to you anxiously, and every one says what will Gov. BRAMLETTE do? One man remarked to-day that you would submit like a whipped dog, as you did on the negro enlistment; another one said that it was your ox now gored; another said it was not your ox—so you see the diversity of opinion. Some think that you had him arrested, and others, having more charity for you, don't think so.

Bayonets elected you last Summer, and bayonets will now keep your mouth shut, if you open it; that is the universal sentiment.

Your doctrine of putting down the rebellion as being a universal cure for all diseases, is all bosh.

How are you going to put down the Abolition party if you are not allowed to speak? You are in the vortex, and will be swallowed up.

You will indorse the Administration before twelve months. Mark what I say.

SON BRECKINRIDGE has become a traitor to the Constitution of his fathers, and since he has used you up, you will fall in also.

Yours, W. J. BENTLEY.

GOV. BRAMLETTE TO MR BENTLEY.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, FRANKFORT, June 29, 1864.

To W. J. Bentley, Louisville:

SIR: Your insolent letter of yesterday (28th) came to hand this morning. I learned, when a boy at school, to

"Let dogs delight to bark and bite,
For God has made them so;"

and most cheerfully do I extend to you the benefits of the lesson, for, whether dog or puppy, the instinct is the same.

But as you manifest decided symptoms of reasonable rabies, if your master (JEFF. DAVIS) expects to grow you to a full sized dog, he should keep you muzzled or in doors during the approaching "dog days," lest the "dog slayer" should pass your way on his "beat."

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

RECRUITING IN REBEL STATES.—Agents for several of the Eastern States arrived at Columbus yesterday en route for the South to recruit under the late act of Congress. What is Cincinnati doing? Shall we stand idle while Eastern States help fill their quotas by enlisting men in the rebel States? We need men here to fill our quota; but unless we move in the matter it is very clear that there will be very poor gleaning at the South after the Eastern agents shall have gone over the field. What, we repeat, is Cincinnati about?—*Cincinnati Gazette, July 8.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1864.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

FIRST WARD.—Mr. W. H. BEECHING is the only authorized Carrier of the First Ward. Subscribers who have not received their papers will be served by him, on sending their names to this office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The situation of affairs at Washington is again one of quiescence. The news from the pursuit of the rebels into Virginia is neither full nor definite. It is generally understood that we have a large force in the rear of the enemy; but it is not expected that the retreating foe can be made to stand and fight. He is too richly laden with booty to risk battle, unless he gets into a bad fix, which can scarcely happen in the broad valleys of Virginia. Everything is reported quiet in front of Petersburgh, with a promise of interesting news soon.

The Chicago *Tribune*, of June 14, has some information which is "important if true." It states that Col. ALEXANDER, of Indiana, has just arrived from the front, bringing intelligence that on the Sunday previous SHERMAN again flanked JOHNSTON, crossing the Chattahoochee, both above and below the railroad intersection, probably at Nickajack Creek, and near Vining's Bridge. In consequence of this movement, HARDEE'S corps abandoned its position on the north side of the river, and fell back upon Atlanta. So far the information accords with what we have before received. Col. ALEXANDER, however, says in addition, that JOHNSTON'S forces have fallen back eight miles in the rear of Atlanta, and have made their stand at Cedar Bluffs, where they propose to deliver battle. Cedar Bluffs constitute a long range of mountains, running parallel with the Chattahoochee, having Atlanta as their northern base, and if this news is true, JOHNSTON, has, of course, surrendered Atlanta. It will be well, however, to await some official confirmation of this statement before accepting it as fully reliable.

The Nashville *Union* of July 14, says: "Dispatches received in this city, this morning, announce that three of our strongest corps are south of the Chattahoochee, and are firmly intrenched in the abandoned rebel works. We have very few particulars, in addition to those already published. A rumor, apparently authentic, is current that the rebel Gen. GEORGE MANEY, of this city, was wounded, in a skirmish, while our troops were crossing the river." The *Times* of the same date says: "An officer from the front informs us that the rebels at the front have fallen back within their outer line of fortifications around Atlanta. They extend three miles beyond the city, and have been made very strong of late. There are twenty thousand militia within the intrenchments; everybody able to bear arms having been pressed into service. JOHNSTON will probably give battle there. The rebels are moving all their supplies from Atlanta to Augusta, showing that they expect to retreat."

By the arrival of the steamship *Morning Star* yesterday, we have advices from New-Orleans to the 9th inst. The news is unimportant. Maj.-Gen. BANKS has made a requisition upon the Department for two thousand horses for the use of the army, and the commotion among all classes possessing horses was of the most exciting character. The horses of Mr. BONNECASE, French Consul at Baton Rouge, were seized and branded with U. S.; but on that gentleman's remonstrance they were ultimately returned to him.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in the usual patriotic manner. A very large public meeting was held in Lafayette-square, and was attended by Maj.-Gens. BANKS and SICKLES, with their respective staffs, Gov. HAHN, and other prominent gentlemen. Appropriate addresses were made by Gov. HAHN, Gen. SICKLES, and CHARLES W. HOMER, Esq. The artillery parade was the finest ever witnessed in New-Orleans.

The Fifth Wisconsin and Sixth Maine Regiments were in Washington, on their way home, when the rebels appeared in front. Both regiments volunteered to remain till the danger was over, and their services were accepted.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Washington *Chronicle* of Friday says: "The mail receipts at the Post-Office are at present the largest ever known in Washington. Dates up to the 13th have been received from New-York. Nine mails were due from all the principal cities North and West, and the amount of mail matter received filled seven wagons and two hundred and eighty mail pouches, and one hundred and seventy-five bags. This is the largest mail ever received at one time in Washington. The enormous amount of work thus entailed upon the various departments of the Post-office will necessitate as much patience from the public as it will unremitting application in the Post-office employes. When it is remembered that the mails have to be separated, that the army mails have to be opened and assorted, first according to States and then to regiments, some adequate idea of the amount of labor to be accomplished can perhaps be formed.

A private letter from the Twentieth United States Colored Regiment, Col. BARTRAM, at New-Orleans, says that the regiment is in splendid condition. Three companies are on detached service—two in New-Orleans and one at Jefferson City. The remaining companies are at Camp Parapet, under command of Lieut.-Col. MATHER. Col. BARTRAM is in command of the district of Carrollton, a very important duty. The regiment has once been sent to Texas, but returned after a stay of two months. Since going out, the regiment has lost about fifty men by disease, and one officer, Capt. STILES, who, in a fit of delirium, jumped overboard from the steamer on the return from Texas.

Maj.-Gen. JOSEPH I. REYNOLDS, who has just been appointed to the command of the Nineteenth Army Corps in Gen. Banks' Department, is a native of Kentucky, and a West Point graduate, finishing his course in 1843 in the same class with Gen. GRANT. He was appointed to the artillery arm of service, but resigned in 1847 or 1848, while he was a first lieutenant. He was commissioned Major-General of Volunteers in November, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. CHAS. DEVENS, still suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism, reached Boston on the 13th from the hospital at Fortress Monroe, and proceeded to the residence of his brother, A. L. DEVENS, at Nahant. Gen. W. F. BARTLETT, late of the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts, has been on a brief visit to Pittsfield. Gen. BARTLETT is in very much improved health, although still very far from being a strong man. He has been assigned to a command in the Ninth Corps, in which is included the Fifty-seventh Regiment.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing on the 14th, says: "Telegraphic communication with New-York was restored here for a few hours on Tuesday before it was cut between here and Baltimore. During that time Secretary FESSENDEN got over a dispatch to Mr. CHASE, asking him to go immediately to New-York to aid him in financial operations. He could not go then but went next morning, just after the siege was raised, by special boat."

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Herald* says that during the battle in front of Fort Stevens, at the Capital, the President, Secretary STANTON and Gen. HALLECK were at the front nearly all the time, in plain view of the rebel line, and that several men were killed in the fort while the President was there.

The gunboat *Circassian*, which sailed from Boston a few days since, is commanded by Capt. J. BLAKELY CREIGHTON, and not by Capt. CRAVEN, as was stated.

Brig.-Gen. SAMUEL A. RICE, formerly of the Thirty third Iowa, died at his nome in Oskaloosa on the afternoon of the 6th instant, of wounds received in battle in Arkansas last April.

The wheat harvest, says the Lynchburgh (Va.) *Republican*, is nearly completed in this section, and we are pleased to hear is much larger than was expected. The grain was never better. We shall have an ample supply for home purposes, and some to furnish the outside world. As we belong to the world outside, it is possible that our share will be gathered in due season.

Stocks were very moderately dealt in on Saturday, at irregular prices, closing quite heavily, under the influence of the reported successful termination of Secretary FESSENDEN'S negotiations with the Associated Banks, for a loan of $50,000,000. Gold fluctuated from 248½@258½, closing dull at 255. Sterling Exchange was quoted higher, but was inactive. Money was rather less stringent to the leading stock houses, but was no less scarce and dear to speculators in produce and merchandise.

Influenced by the rise in Gold and Sterling Exchange, the produce markets on Saturday exhibited rather more firmness, Flour having advanced 25c.@50c. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, 5c.@10c. ℔ bushel; New Mess Pork, $3 ℔ bbl., and Whisky 1c. ℔ gallon, with an improved inquiry; Corn and Oats were heavy and lower; Beef, Wool, and Cotton dull and irregular. Holders of general merchandise were less eager to realize, and prices were quoted buoyant, but transactions were limited. The freight market, though quiet, was firmer, with 588 vessels of all classes in port.

The News of the Raid Abroad.

The *Arabia*, one of the slowest of the Cunard vessels, which has temporarily taken the place of the *Persia*, took out the news of the interruption of communication with Washington, on Wednesday last. On that morning the streets of New-York were filled with the wildest kind of rumors. Gold had been quoted as high as 281 on Tuesday, and sales were made of sterling bills at 295 and 298. The morning journals (Wednesday) were compelled to surrender each a page or more to the sensation newsmen of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre de Grace and Harrisburgh. The wildest possible scope was given to every sort of report, and to every species of rumor. And to add to the general riot among the vast crowd of alarmists, not a line could be had by mail or telegraph from Washington for over thirty-six hours. It was high carnival time among the prophets of evil. They had foreseen it all. They had spoken one to another, and it had come to pass even as they had said. They knew what would be the upshot. But their words had seemed an idle tale. Now, however, truth was vindicating itself. A corrupt Administration was to succumb and give up, and be utterly overthrown on the very scene of its deepest atrocities, suffering the last penalty of its crimes at the hands of those whom it had hoped to crush.

This was the tone of what we may call the Peace Society of New-York on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 11th, 12th and 13th of July. The anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne promised hereafter to be the common national day for Irish Protestantism and American Secession. And on the Wednesday morning when the *Arabia* left her dock at Jersey, it is doubtless the fact that thousands of letters were dispatched to Europe in eager haste, announcing the certain fall of Washington, and the collapse of the grand military organization of the North.

It is not easy to speculate as to how all this, detailed for the secession press of London and Paris with every point and circumstance drawn out and illustrated with artistic skill, would affect our friends on the other side of the Atlantic. They have passed through a severe enough school to be able to analyze even more than the ordinary distortions of lying newsmongers. And probably they would have proved as true to their settled convictions and as steadfast in their national faith as they have been on many a trying occasion heretofore. It may, however, be safely reckoned that their fidelity will be put to no such test as we have sketched. The fates were, for once, propitious to our fellow-countrymen abroad in sending us the *Arabia* as the mail carrier of the week. Her news, we have ample assurance, will be anticipated by one or other of the Saturday mail boats, via Cape Race. "The relief of Washington" will be reported on the London Exchange and the Paris Bourse, before the crisis which enabled the alarmists to place the capital in danger will have even been heard of. Much wondering, our friends will read the Southampton or Queenstown telegram, reporting that the rebels have disappeared from the front of Fort Stevens, and that the capital may be considered safe. Puzzled and perplexed, they will stare themselves almost blind over the oracular assurance that further apprehensions need be entertained of the success of the invaders. It will even take several hours' study of the mails when they arrive, of the letters of private correspondents, of the official assurances from the State Department transmitted to the Embassies, and of the less incoherent portion of the newspaper mail, to convince them that the whole thing has not been a dream, and that we have not been relieving the dog-days by getting up an apocryphal picture of what a real invasion of the North by JEFF. DAVIS' ragamuffins might actually mean.

Be these things, however, as they may, we have real satisfaction in the assurance that our friends abroad will be spared some portion of the humiliation of those of us here who were compelled to listen for days to the preposterous rubbish which passed for news, during the prevalence of the Border Summer Complaint, when half the invaded districts became dysenteric from excessive elation over the return of their secession friends, and the other half *funk*, and fly to New-York for physical relief.

England and Denmark.

The explanations of the British Ministry touching the course which England has pursued, and means to pursue, in relation to Denmark, are of a most unsatisfactory nature. According to those explanations, the conduct of the British Government has been from first to last altogether blameless. The sole object of Earl RUSSELL was to bring Denmark to reason, and to allay the irritation of Germany; and when he could not accomplish one or the other of these things, and war broke out, he philanthropically called a conference to effect a compromise, and to induce both parties to settle their differences. The conference, however, could no more accomplish this feat than Earl RUSSELL himself, and so the armistice is at an end, and the conflict has been renewed. But why should England be held accountable for these unfortunate results, or be bound any more than Russia, Sweden, or France, to succor the Danes? The great interests of England everywhere constrain her to remain at peace—the looming up of a vast military and naval Trans-Atlantic Power requires her to act with circumspection. Were the Danish isles indeed in the possession of the allies, and were Copenhagen beleaguered, then England might interpose between King CHRISTIAN and his enemies, but while the war is confined to the continent she must decline to engage in it.

Such is the gist of the statements explanatory of England's past, present and prospective policy toward Denmark, recently made to the two Houses of Parliament by the British Foreign Secretary and his colleague and coryphœus, PALMERSTON. In neither is there a syllable about the pledges of support which England gave to Denmark, and her shameless violation of them—in neither is there the slightest allusion to the menaces which England fulminated against Germany, and her subsequent non-fulfillment of them. From the ministerial version of the affair, it would be unavoidably inferred that Earl RUSSELL had acted throughout the part of an impartial mediator, and that, if the Danes and Germans were at war, it was solely owing to their own obstinacy. This, however, would be a very erroneous conclusion, not at all warranted by the real facts of the case. "Finality John," instead of having been the model mediator which he and the Premier would fain lead us to suppose, was himself a principal instigator of the conflict by his blundering diplomacy. His promises of support to the Danes confirmed that people in their purpose, and rendered them indisposed to make any concession, while the alternate bullying and temporizing tone of his dispatches to the German Powers, now aroused their indignation and now encouraged them to aggression. Had not his Lordship assumed to be the protector of Denmark and taught her Government to rely implicitly on the faith of England, the Danes might have made terms with their formidable adversaries. Had not the Germans been angered and emboldened by his menaces and vacillation, they might have rather entered into a compromise with their enemy than have undertaken the task of coercing her into submission.

To the intermeddling and tergiversation of Earl RUSSELL, then, may be fairly ascribed the war, the calamities which the Danes are enduring, and the dishonor which England has incurred by deserting her *protégé*. The contemptible *rôle* which the Palmerston Government have caused their country to play in this matter, is admirably portrayed in Lord DERBY'S reply to the Foreign Secretary.

Before the occupation of Holstein, Germany was warned that she would be held entirely responsible for Federal execution there. But when the deed was done, Denmark was recommended to submit, as it was only Federal execution in Holstein! Next, Denmark was assured that if the Germans once crossed the Eider, and entered Schleswig, she should have British aid. Well, Schleswig was occupied, but on England being informed that it was only as "a material guarantee," she remained quiescent. Then Germany was told that she must not think of invading Jutland, but Jutland was, nevertheless, invaded, and still England moved not, nor does she purpose moving till the islands and capital of Denmark are occupied—that is, when Denmark is defunct, England will haste to the succor of her ally. Has there ever been drawn a more lamentable picture of poltroonery, imbecility and perfidy?

Earl RUSSELL, having decoyed the Danes into a war which will lead to their ruin, coolly abandons them to their fate, and congratulates Parliament and the world on the moderation and pacific proclivities of Great Britain. But it is fortunate for his Lordship and the Administration of which he is a member, that the Tories dare no more undertake a war against Germany, single-handed, than himself, otherwise the verdict of the Commons on his conduct would be very different from what it will be.

MISSOURI POLITICS.—The State of Missouri is fertile in the origination of political party names; and the ferocity of the parties is as astounding as the style of their designation. For the last three years the "Claybanks" and "Charcoals" have kept the world awake listening to their wrangling. We suppose they must both be extinct, for we perceive that the party which the newspapers of that region are now excited about is the "Paw-Paws." We learn from one of them that the Governor of the State "upholds Paw-Pawism," that "Paw-pawism flourishes;" that "Missouri is cursed with Paw-Pawism," and that "the character of the Paw-Paws is well enough understood." We confess we do not perfectly understand it, though we think, from its name, it must be something decidedly atrocious; but we should like to do so, so that we might at once decide whether or not we are Paw-Paws.

State Rights in Rebeldom.

The rebel papers publish a correspondence between Mr. MEMMINGER and the Governor of Georgia, from which it appears that Gov. BROWN'S views of State rights bring him into collision with the Confederate authorities in reference to other matters than the Georgia railroads, which JOHNSTON was going to destroy as he was "drawing" SHERMAN toward Atlanta, but did not because of Gov. BROWN'S protests. It seems that the Rebel Congress some time since passed a law that every vessel which took cotton out through the blockade should take half of her cargo on account of the Confederacy. This was a very good move, because it enabled the rebel Government to get its cotton out in order to raise funds to buy supplies. Some of the State authorities also desired to export cotton, but they did not think it proper that this prohibition should be extended to the vessels owned or chartered by a Sovereign State—and so the Governors of Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama and North Carolina, in April last, joined in a representation to the rebel Congress, stating that, when they desired to send out cotton in this way, they were met by an order from Mr. MEMMINGER preventing the vessels from clearing unless they had taken half their cargo for the Confederacy; and the Governors argued the question not only on grounds of expediency, but also on Constitutional grounds, denying that the power "to regulate commerce among the States" gave the rebel Congress power to put such a restriction upon the States, although they do not seem to have denied its power to apply the same restriction to individuals, and they boldly declared that when it was "in their power to assist the Confederate Government with State vessel they would do so with great pleasure, but they would not consent to do it under compulsion," not though State vessels were as plenty as persimmons.

The rebel Congress, however, seems to have paid very little attention to their protest, for on the 9th of May we find Gov. BROWN asking a clearance for the steamer *Little Ada*, which, he says, "has been loaded for three weeks with about 300 bales of cotton." The Governor wanted her to go "now while we have dark nights;" and besides, she was detained "at heavy expense to the State," and he asked an early reply. This he received, for Mr. MEMMINGER telegraphs him flintily the very next day that the vessel could not clear without taking half her cargo for the Confederacy. On May 21, Gov. BROWN repeats his request, now become a demand. But his demand met with no better fate; MEMMINGER telegraphs him that "clearance cannot be givene xcept in conformity with regulations;" and here the correspondence breaks off, like the serial stories of the magazines, just in the most interesting spot, and we are left in a state of the greatest suspense as to which backed down—BROWN or MEMMINGER. Was it, perhaps, on this account that MEMMINGER resigned his office? Did his successor, perhaps, prove more open to conviction? Did State Rights succeed as it has done before, or was the point dodged in some way? We suspect that the central power proved too much for Gov. BROWN, positive as he was in demanding his clearance "as a right, not as a favor."

In some way, the difficulty seems to have been got over, and the *Little Ada* carried out her cargo. But there was a permit to enter necessary on her return, which she was unable to procure either from Mr. MEMMINGER or Gov. BROWN, for we see that the prize steamer *Little Ada* arrived at Boston on Thursday last, having been captured by the *Gettysburgh*, while attempting to run into Charleston. It is pleasant to think that the *Gettysburgh* was formerly the blockade-runner *Margaret & Jessie*, which seems in this way to be making amends for her previous misdeeds. And we are glad, also, to think that the bone of contention which was likely to cause discord in the rebel Happy Family is removed forever.

PIRACY COULEUR DE ROSE.—We have looked with some curiosity over the accounts given by the crews of the vessels recently captured by the *Florida*, of the state and condition of things on board that famous vessel, and we regret to state that, from what they say, there seems strong reason to believe that the stories published about her by the *Columbia* (S. C.) *Carolinian* some time since, and vouched for as derived from Mr. S. VOGEL, one of the officers on board the *Florida*, were not in all respects correct; but that Mr. VOGEL had, with that playful fancy which is a universal characteristic of the sailor ashore, been humbugging his Carolinian friends with yarns only fit to be told to the marines.

Mr. VOGEL stated among other things that every man on board was "well to do in the world," because one-half of the value of the prizes burned by the vessel was distributed among the officers and crew, and the other half placed to the account of the Confederate Government. In this respect the *Florida* would seem to have had very much the advantage of the *Alabama*, for as will be recollected Capt. SEMMES in his dissertation on English neutrality, in order to prove the extreme good faith with which he had acted toward neutrals, said that every ship he had burned had been so treated "against his own interest, for the ship being destroyed, no prize money would be realized."

We are unable to find in the accounts given by our sailors any allusion to these fabulous amounts of prize money which have made the *Florida's* crew all "well to do in the world." On the contrary, in spite of all the inducements said to have been offered to our sailors to join the vessel, not a man would do so. It is hardly possible that every one of them would have resisted the sight of such immense sums of prize money, if they had been exhibited, especially when we take into account the luxurious living described by Mr. VOGEL, who told the *Carolinian* that all on board "live well, clothe well, and feed well." "Oysters, turkeys and delicacies of every description," says Mr. VOGEL, "supply their larder, and these are served in the commonest messes of the ship, with silver knives and forks." Well might the editor, living where $10 would hardly get him a meal of the plainest victuals, exclaim, with watering mouth, "Think of that, ye hungry landsmen."

And yet, wonderful to tell, not a man of the crews of all the vessels captured by her alludes to seeing an oyster or a turkey, or even a silver knife or fork on board. And we may be quite certain that no sight would be more likely to fix itself upon the mind of a jack tar than to see a parcel of other tars sitting round their kids in the forecastle and eating turkey and oysters with silver forks. But the facts which actually seem to have made a prominent impression upon their minds are that the *Florida* was dirty, and that her crew were poor sailors, mainly Italians and Spaniards, armed with pistols and cutlasses, presenting a piratical appearance, and served with whisky three times a day.

However, we cannot quite give up Mr. VOGEL yet. It would be so splendid, so appropriate, to have all the Red Rovers and Blackbeards, &c., &c., thus outshone by a vessel of the Southern Confederacy, that we must, even against hope, hope that his story was something more than a sailor's yarn. We sincerely trust, for the sake of history, that within a very few days some of our vessels may be able to prevail on the *Florida* to come to this port or some other, where the facts can be thoroughly investigated. If that should happen, we should rejoice to give the *Carolinian* the full benefit of the investigation and all the turkeys found on board.

French Freedom.

Freedom cannot be numbered among the blessings which the Empire confers on France. Every Englishman's house may be his castle, but the domicile of the Frenchman is not thus privileged. Into it the minions of power can enter at all hours, and under the most frivolous pretences. A few months ago the residences of some of the leading citizens of Paris were forcibly entered by the police, their guests dispersed and their papers seized, because they had presumed to assemble to discuss the prospects of the approaching political campaign; and now again a similar outrage has been perpetrated on the same individuals because of offences still more venial.

The period for the election of Councils-General of Departments being at hand, the Opposition determined to meet the Government in this field also, and to raise as many of their own party to office as possible. To carry out this design, a central committee was formed in the metropolis by certain prominent lawyers, which committee put itself into communication with various sub-committees in the provinces, organized for like purposes. Now these Councils-General of departments are not political bodies at all. Their chief business is to apportion the direct taxes among the arrondissements—to examine and verify the annual accounts of the Prefects, and to give them their opinion and advice on the condition and necessities of their respective departments. But notwithstanding the non-political and innocuous character of these councils, the Government became alarmed the moment it found out that the Liberals meant to contest the elections and were taking measures to insure their success. The Metropolitan Committee, especially, struck terror into the Minister of the Interior, and another raid against the domiciles of its members was resolved on. The doors of their apartments were broken open, the locks of their writing-tables and desks were forced, and all their papers carried off. These seemed rather high-handed proceedings toward men who had been merely seeking to promote the triumph of their friends in a non-political contest, and the *Pratonnier*, or chief of the order of advocates, asked for explanations touching this flagrant invasion of the houses of so many members of the French bar. The reply of the Minister was his own condemnation. The gentlemen in question were not thus outraged because they were conspirators against the Government, and guilty of treason, but "because they were members of a committee which consisted of over twenty persons, which met at *stated periods*, and which corresponded with *other committees!*" Such were the high crimes and misdemeanors for which those Parisian advocates suffered the invasion of their domiciles, the breaking open of their desks, the seizure and abduction of their private and professional documents.

But this was not all. Simultaneously with those "domiciliary visits" a circular was addressed by the Minister of the Interior to the various Prefects, calling their attention to the existence of "illicit committees," and warning them to keep a vigilant look-out for the correspondence between the Paris and Provincial Libreals, which evidently meant that those functionaries were to intercept at the post-office the letters of the obnoxious parties, open them, read them, and communicate their contents to headquarters. The members of the Metropolitan Committee were not merely outraged by the invasion of their domiciles and the arbitrary acts that were there perpetrated. They were outraged, also, by the interception and inspection of their letters, and by the interdiction of all communication with their party in the provinces. Whether the Emperor approves of these violations of the rights of French citizens, and of this mode of combating political opponents, we cannot say, but to all men of common sense they must appear as impolitic as they are ignoble. True, the letter of the law is against the committee, which should not have consisted of more than twenty persons, and which should have had no connection with provincial committees; but a law which converts the most harmless and legitimate acts into crimes, in order that Liberty and her adherents may be kept in bonds, is a disgrace to a Government that professes to be based on universal suffrage.

Self-Devoted Women North and South.

It has been commonly remarked that the women at the South have done a great deal to aid the rebellion and to encourage the rebels—have borne privations and hardships, and accomplished labors, which have done them infinite credit, and have given no small assistance to the rebel cause. This matter has been dwelt upon not a little abroad, and no little sympathy has been obtained for that cause in England and elsewhere by persistent talking about the enthusiasm of the rebel women. In fact, to read the talk of some of the papers and their correspondents, one would think that it was only the rebel women, North or South, who have shown any enthusiasm at all—at least it is theirs which is dwelt upon.

We noticed, not long since, in a letter from the London *Times'* correspondent, written at Baltimore, a glowing account of the labors of the secesh ladies there for the rebel prisoners—how one lady had clothed three hundred rebel prisoners at her own expense, another fifty, another twenty, and many more two or three, &c., &c. And the writer, in order to make the statement as unfavorable to our cause as he can, prefaces it by saying: "The military autocrat of Baltimore, though he may see treason and disloyalty in the expression of sympathy for Southern captives, has not yet deemed it expedient to say so, or to prohibit the good Samaritans of his satrapy from feeding the hungry and clothing the naked, even if the hungry and the naked be the enemies of his Government."

In saying this the writer reminds us of a striking difference between the situation of the rebel women of Baltimore and that of the Union women of Richmond. For the military autocrat of Richmond *has* deemed it expedient to say that there is treason and disloyalty to the South in expressions of sympathy with Northern captives, and has prohibited the good Samaritans of his satrapy from feeding the hungry and clothing the naked because they were enemies of the rebel Government. Nay, more, he has driven away with bayonets women who came to bring water to wounded men, who had been hours without any attention whatever, because he had taken away and thrown into prison the few medical attendants and nurses who had accompanied them thither from the battle-field, as was fully described in the official report of Dr. SWINBURNE, the Medical Inspector of our State, after the battles before Richmond.

We could not expect a correspondent of the London *Times* to allude to any such difference. But history will dwell upon it; and will also do justice to those noble Union women at the South, whose hearts have clung to the Government and the flag of their fathers, and who have lost no opportunity to befriend those who had put their lives at stake for that flag, and whom the fortunes of war had brought within their reach. When the war is over, and the despotic power of the rebellion is overthrown, and the light of day is allowed to be thrown upon its dark places, we shall learn as we never have known, what have been the perils amid which those women have walked, and we shall prize at more nearly their true value those good deeds which, in spite of the bayonets and the prisons of the Richmond satrap and his minions, these women have succeeded in performing, by helping, where it has been possible, to alleviate the sufferings of our soldiers amid the barbarities of the Libby Prison and Belle Isle, and the other dens where starvation and privation have been allowed to work their will upon them; and we venture to say that when these facts are known, no one will be disposed to cite these Baltimore ladies as examples of self-devotion.

THE MARYLAND RAID.—The promptitude of Gen. WALLACE, commanding the Department of Maryland, in advancing from Baltimore to meet the rebels at Frederick when they first appeared, and his bold attempt to defeat or hold in check the whole invading force with the small body of men which he hastily collected, are generally recognised. Though he had but a limited force at his disposal, and though his command did not extend to the other side of the Potomac, he took what troops he had, marched with them to the Monocacy, and instantly gave the enemy battle. And though his small force was insufficient to defeat them in the field, it is a fact that after that fight their infantry made no further advances in the direction of Baltimore, but struck southward to Washington. He appreciated his duty at the right moment and executed it promptly and bravely. Had there previously been as vigorous action on the other side of the Potomac, the invasion would never have extended over Maryland, as it did. He still retains command of the Middle Department.

Gen. WALLACE was in command in Ohio during the first great Northern raid of JOHN MORGAN in 1862, and the vigorous measures he then adopted at Cincinnati and elsewhere insured the defeat of the rebel scheme.

United States Supply Steamer Massachusetts.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 16.

The United States Supply steamer *Massachusetts*, Acting-Lieut. WEST, commanding, has arrived at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, from the South Atlantic Squadron. She brings a quantity of salt and cotton, and about 300 passengers, including 32 rebel prisoners. She has been as far South as John's River, Florida. She left Charleston Bar on Thursday evening. She brings no reports of military or naval operations.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Lincoln and his Anti-Slavery Policy.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 9, 1864.

Having been a radical Abolitionist from the time I began to know anything, it is not to be expected that I would regard a temporizing, milk-and-water policy, with reference to Slavery, with more patience than other radicals, especially in a crisis like that through which our country is now passing. And yet I am compelled to differ with many, if not most, of the old Abolitionists, in respect to the estimate they place upon Mr. LINCOLN's wisdom in dealing with the recognized cause of all our troubles.

The *rationale* of our difference is easily given: They have prescribed for the President, as his sole rule of practice, *what ought to be done*, while I have only asked him honestly to consider *what could be done*, and required of him only so much, at each stage of the crisis, as could be performed consistently with the safety of the country and the success of the cause.

The mere teacher of morals and political justice is not required to pause short of the whole truth in his exactions upon the practice of mankind. He deals with no classes or sections, but simply urges his own views of right and wrong free from all responsibility for results, or the necessity of rendering an account to any person or power this side of the eternal throne.

But when the teacher becomes a statesman, he finds himself in altogether a different attitude. It is true that the presumption is, that if elected to office, he is elected on his own platform of doctrine, provided he has made his principles generally known among his constituents, otherwise he is bound by the platform prescribed for him by his party. Even if elected on his own platform previous to such a crisis as this, the radical teacher will find himself bound to prescribe for himself, as his rule of action in the capacity of a statesman, the question how much of what *ought to be done can be safely performed*. Had even WENDELL PHILLIPS been elected President in 1860, he would have found it absolutely necessary to forget himself as a propagandist of doctrine, and take a new character—that of a statesman in the chief executive chair, under supreme obligation to the people and to humanity *to save the Republic*. Had he not done this, but had known only WENDELL PHILLIPS and his own peculiar notions of right and wrong, and had he thus thrown the whole nation into anarchy, insurrection, bloodshed, devastation and destruction, the judgment of all history would be that he was no statesman, but was so infatuated with himself and his own opinions in morals as to be entitled to salvation from the halter for his treason only on the ground of undoubted insanity.

I am satisfied that no one of the Republicans or Radicals could have advanced more rapidly than has Mr. LINCOLN in destroying the cause of the rebellion, or in conquering treason by the aid of soldiers from the slave population. It is quite probable that Mr. DOUGLAS would have taken a radical policy at a much earlier stage in the conflict, because the Democratic party of the loyal States would have sustained him, while no opposition would have come from the Republicans. On the contrary, the Democracy has steadily opposed Mr. LINCOLN in every movement, so that there has been imminent danger of most bloody outbreaks in the Northern States. To this mere party opposition will history assign the prolongation of the war.

To prove my position that Mr. LINCOLN has done all that could have been performed under the circumstances, advanced as steadily and rapidly as possible, I will call Kentucky to the stand to testify of herself.

I had heard so much about "knuckling to Kentucky," and that "it would have been better to have soundly whipped that State at the outset, and done with her," that I had almost begun to think that, perhaps, the President had mistaken his policy; at all events, I was much in doubt on this subject. But these doubts were all resolved on the day the Radical and Conservative, or the Breckinridge and Bramlette Conventions met at Louisville. I attended the latter, and no sooner was I seated before that body than the question forcibly presented itself—*Has not the President, after all, dealt wisely with the Slavery question*, as far as the main features of his policy are concerned? I saw before me the solid men of the State, the "fine old Kentucky gentlemen," the representatives of the wealth and power of the Commonwealth. In numbers this convention was more than twice as large as the radical one, and in wealth and personal power the other could hold no comparison. There were about sixty of these "Conservative Democrats," as they called themselves, whose heads were white with the frosts of fifty to eighty Winters, and whose well-preserved constitutions proved them to have been men who had been much "at ease in their possessions," and consequently men of more than ordinary intelligence and social prestige. Never before was a political convention so honored by age, and so dignified by the first men of a State.

What then? Why, in analyzing the feelings of this convention, I was convinced that if Mr. LINCOLN had, at any time, been more radical than he had been, all this power and wealth would have gone over to the Confederacy, and instead of furnishing 40,000 men to the Union army, at least 50,000 more bayonets would have been added to the rebellion. It was evident that they were now held by the iron bonds of necessity, and all they could do in reference to the later advances of Mr. LINCOLN was to gnash their teeth in almost silent rage, encouraged by the faintest hope that "something might turn up" to overthrow the Administration. Kentucky has been for some months where she could be held to the Union, and a radical party has been growing.

But had the President permitted FREMONT to have executed his proclamation in Missouri, it would have justly been taken as the policy to be universally applied, and nothing more would have been heard of Kentucky "neutrality," nor, probably, of Kentucky "loyalty," to this day.

When would Fort Henry and Fort Donelson have been captured and Tennessee conquered had Kentucky, enraged by Abolitionism, been hurled out of the Union? Where, in such an event, would have been the seat of war? The fields of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, as well as of Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, would have alternately been drenched in blood. The four latter States would have united their fortunes with those of the Confederacy, and the accession to the rebel army would have been near an hundred and fifty thousand bayonets. Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis would undoubtedly have been reduced to ashes, and the larger portion of these Border Northern States have been desolated by the ravages of war. Where would, then, have been the financial credit and the resources of the national Government? Alas, there would have remained no national Government—nothing but the black flag of JEFFERSON DAVIS would wave over any portion of the once great Republic!

With these States in rebellion, what could not the Copperheads of the non-slaveholding States have done? Witness their spirit in Illinois and Indiana during the Winter of 1862-'3, and tell us if you can escape the conviction, that the Government could not have been maintained under such circumstances.

What next? Why, that history will forever trumpet applause to ABRAHAM LINCOLN, for having saved the Free States from the horrors of war on their own territory, and for having preserved the Government from overthrow through this Anti-Slavery crisis. Both the rebellion and the cause are now at the feet of the Government, and nothing more is required than the support of the people to render the nation thrice glorious for having passed through this struggle.

The Tailor and Farmer—A Change of Fortune.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, July 4, 1864.

In riding out some days ago a few miles into the beautiful country which lies west of Nashville, an incident occurred which was very interesting to me, and, perchance, may be so to your readers. I had started out to visit a cavalry encampment, and after following the turnpike for several miles, turned aside into a by-road which led to my destination. I came presently upon a rude shanty, not larger or more comfortable than an Indian wigwam, before which several hearty and poorly-clad children were playing, while their mother bent over a washing-tub. They were refugees—a sadly numerous class in this region. A few yards from the shanty a fine sulphur spring gushed forth from the rocks, and I stopped to get a drink. The next thing was to strike up a conversation with a fine-looking lad some twelve years old.

"Well, young man, you seem to have come here recently; where are you from?"

"From Greene County, East Tennessee."

"Why, that is Gov. JOHNSON's county, is it not?"

"Yes, Sir."

"I suppose you know him, don't you?"

"No, Sir, I don't, but my pa knows him very well. He's made many a coat for pa."

Really, thought I, here is a change of fortune, indeed! An hour ago I drove by the finest State-house in the West, if not the finest in the Union, in which was ANDREW JOHNSON, Military Governor of Tennessee, and Union candidate for the Vice-Presidency, with every prospect of being elected, and now I am with a family of refugees, whose household stuff would not sell, all told, for a hundred dollars, whose coats and vests ANDREW JOHNSON used to make in his little Greenville shop, not many years ago. The refugees seemed to be decent, civil folks, and it occurred to me their destitute condition was owing to the fact that they had been plundered of everything by the rebels, and had been forced to remove somewhere for a while, where they could obtain cheaper provisions. The head of the family, who was absent, I found afterward was an intelligent and independent farmer, who was considered well off in the plain and unpretending community of Greenville. Boys! especially poor boys, who complain so much of your hard lot, here is a striking example of what energy and determination can accomplish. If a young man who had enjoyed no advantages whatever, and could not read a newspaper paragraph at twenty-one, could by strict integrity and attention to business, and by improving his mind at every leisure moment, so turn the tables in a few years on his old customer, what may you not do? "In your own bosom are the stars of your destiny."

COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

Exercises at the University of Rocheste Commencement.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, July 13, 1864.

The Commencement exercises of the University of Rochester were introduced on last Sunday evening, by a sermon founded on Mark xvi. 16, and delivered by Rev. Dr. JAMES, of Albany, before the Young Men's Christian Association of the University. The discourse was in the Reverend Doctor's usual style, comprehensive and profound, and to those unaccustomed to hear him, obscure. While many on this account listened with but little satisfaction, others, better able to appreciate close thought and concise statement, pronounced the sermon the most complete exposition of faith and unbelief in their relations to the Christian system which they had ever heard.

On Monday evening occurred the annual prize declamations of the Sophomore class, an event always and everywhere of great interest to the youthful aspirants for oratorical fame, but, as we often think, a most painful occasion, if there be any truth in spiritualism, for the departed spirits of those who are annually compelled to look upon these attempted reproductions of themselves.

On Tuesday evening, a very brilliant assembly was convened on the occasion of the biennial address and poem before the Association of Alumni, of which body a larger number than usual came up to pay their respects to the beloved Alma Mater. A very interesting and able oration was delivered by Rev. GALUSHA ANDERSON, of St. Louis, on the education demanded by the present age, and which as the speaker well said, is realized in a prominent degree by the enterprising and practical University of Rochester. The poem was delivered by ROBERT H. FENN, Esq., the blind poet of Rochester. It abounded in sallies of wit and happy hits on many of the customs of the day, and had, moreover, great poetical merit.

The crowning exercises took place to-day, (Wednesday,) when a class of thirty-four was graduated. On the platform we noticed, among other visitors, Senators DOOLITTLE and HARRIS, Hon. WM. KELLY and Col. GARDNER, U. S. A.

The character of the orations was of the usual high order, showing traces of the practical instruction of the earnest men of this University—a kind of instruction which, to the most casual observer, is seen to develop the highest individuality and true manliness of character, not an instruction after the "grist-mill system," by which a class of young men are thrown into a common hopper to be ground out at last after the same pattern, with their individuality as it were lost, and an artificial method of thought and style imposed.

After the earnest farewell address of President ANDERSON to the class, the usual degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Sciences were conferred upon those just graduating, and an unusual number of the Alumni were present to take their Master's degree.

This University was no more lavish of its honors this year than formerly. The following were the only honorary degrees bestowed: That of A. M. upon Rufus Sheldon, Professor in the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn; Capt. W. H. Harris, U. S. A., Chief of Ordnance, Ninth Army Corps; Horace M. Conger, M. D., of Buffalo; and that of D. D. upon Rev. E. H. Gray, of Washington, D. C., Rev. Isaac Wescott, of New-York, and Rev. Israel Foote, of Rochester, N. Y. L.

The Commencement Season.

EXERCISES AT AMHERST COLLEGE.

The regular commencement exercises at Amherst College, took place last week. On July 14 the Alumni meeting was held. It was called to order by Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY, of Brooklyn, N. Y., the retiring President, and a most eloquent closing speech was given by him. Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, of Glenwood, Penn., was then unanimously called to the Chair. Remarks of an interesting character were made by Rev. Dr. HUNTINGTON of Boston, Rev. E. P. HUMPHREY, D. D., a graduate of very long standing, whose reminiscences were delightful; Rev. Dr. PARKER, formerly missionary to China; Hon. WHITING GRISWOLD of Greenfield, Rev. Dr. NEALE and Lieut.-Col. LEWIS, of the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

On motion of Rev. E. K. ALDEN of South Boston, a committee was appointed to draft a series of resolutions upon the death of Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK. Rev. Mr. ALDEN, Rev. Dr. HAVEN and Rev. DANIEL BLISS constituted the committee. The report was presented by Rev. Dr. HAVEN of Chicago. The whole number of deaths among the Alumni, during the past year, has been thirteen, while three not previously reported have been ascertained. The following are the names: David Oliver Allen, of the class of 1823, died July 17, 1863, aged 63 years; William Gage, class of 1828, died July 9, 1863, aged 65; Willington Hart Tyler, class of 1831, died August 19, 1863, aged 51; Adiel Harvey, class of 1832, died June 22, 1864, aged 58; Ezra Adams, class of 1835, died March 20, 1864, aged 54; Charles Fuller Smith, class of 1838, died December 8, 1863, aged 45; Samuel Fisk, class of 1848, died May 22, 1864, aged 37; Francis Burt, class of 1857, died September 9, 1863, aged 36; Andrew Josiah Clapp, class of 1858, died September 13, 1863, aged 30; Joshua Gilman Hawkes, class of 1859, died July 23, 1863, aged 32; William Austin Richards, class of 1861, died September 7, 1863, aged 27; Timothy Porter Stone, class of 1862, died January 30, 1864, aged 25; Homer Rollin Barton, class of 1863, died August 12, 1863, aged 26; also, Lertius Reynolds, class of 1827, died June 25, 1863, aged 63; David Lewis Johns, class of 1831, died December 25, 1861, aged 50; James Averill, class of 1837, died June 11, 1863, aged 48. Ascertained, but not with obituary: Sidney Brooks, class of 1837; David Caldwell, class of 1837 aged 45; Luther Rice White, class of 1848.

On Wednesday, GEORGE THOMPSON delivered an address.

On Thursday, the commencement exercises proper took place, according to the following

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Salutatory oration in Latin, William W. Tyler, Amherst.

Orations—The Strong Will, Whiting S. Crane, Middletown, N. Y.

The French Convention of 1792, Nathan Harrington, Paxton.

Thackeray, Edward S. Towne, Chicopee.

The Parties to the Constitution, Edward W. Glover, Amherst.

Association, Charles B. Travis, Holliston.

The Doctrine of Chances, Edgar L. Foster, East Machias, Me.

Scientific Oration—The Agricultural College, Henry E. Stoors, Amherst.

Orations—The Poet an Interpretor, William H. Whiting, St. Albans, Vt.

North and South, Charles M. Lamson, North Hadley.

Turning Points in History, Calvin R. Fitts, Rockville.

Poem—Savonarola, Henry M. Tenney, Concord, N. H.

Orations—Antagonism, Fred. E. Sturgess, Augusta, Maine.

Hodson, G. Henry Whitcomb, Worcester.

The Times, Martin L. Williston, Northampton.

Philosophical Oration—Poetry and Philosophy, James H. Lee, Charlestown.

Oration—Power as a Means of Happiness, with the valedictory addresses, F. G. McDonald, Dubuque, Iowa.

Grades of Scholarship—English oration, F. G. McDonald, valedictory; philosophical oration, W. W. Tylor, salutatory; scientific orations, J. H. Lee, H. E. Storrs; first-class orations, C. R. Fitts, F. L. Foster, C. M. Lamson, F. E. Sturgess, C. B. Travis, M. L. Williston; second-class orations, N. Harrington, G. H. Whitcomb; third-class orations, W. S. Crane, E. W. Glover, H. M. Tenney, E. S. Towne, W. H. Whiting.

The degree of A. M., in course, was conferred on the following members of the class of 1861, graduates of three years ago:

Thomas Blagden, Boston; Lieut.-Col. Lewis, One Hundred and Forty-fourth New-York Regiment; Edwin B. Flagg, Worcester; Charles G. King, Philadelphia; Daniel F. Nelson, Boston; C. G. G. Paine, Cambridge; George W. Wade, Ashtabula, Ohio; Aaron Warner, Jr. Boston.

Honorary A. M.—Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston, Francis O. Mason, of Geneva, N. Y., Lebbons C. Fified, of Bucks County, Indiana, William C. Collar, Roxbury.

Doctor of Divinity—Rev. Daniel Bliss, President of Beruit College, Syria, and Rev. Gordon Hall, of Northampton.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

At the annual business meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the old Board of Officers was reëlected, as follows: President, Prof. E. S. SNELL; Vice-President, Prof. JAMES G. VOSE; Secretary, Prof. J. H. SEELYE. It was also voted to continue the prize of $40 to the best mathematician of the senior class. F. G. MCDONALD, the valedictorian, carried off the prize this year.

The Board of Trustees at their meeting passed complimentary resolutions to the memory of Dr. EDWARD HITCHCOCK, deceased the past year, and voted to honor his name by calling the great bird track collection the "Hitchcock Ichnological Cabinet."

Hon. LEVI RUSSELL, formerly of Wisconsin but now of South Deerfield, has donated $1,000 for a permanent scholarship to be called the "Russell Scholarship," the income of which is to assist needy and worthy young men in their college course. ELEAZER RUSSELL, of Hadley, has given $500, the income of which is to be devoted to a yearly prize in the mathematical department. During the year Prof. CROWELL has collected $1,000 for a permanent fund, the income to be devoted to prizes in the Latin department.

The Trustees put off till their Fall meeting the election of a member of the board to take the place of Rev. Dr. IDE, of Medway, resigned. It is understood that Rev. Dr. HUNTINGTON and Rev. JACOB M. MANNING, both of Boston, are the prominent candidates.

The prize of $30 for the best exhibition in gymnastics, given by E. H. SAWYER, of Easthampton, was carried off by the juniors.

Mr. NATHANIEL MIGHILL, for the past year special instructor in the College, has ceased to be connected with the Faculty, and will soon be ordained as pastor of a church in East Cambridge. His successor is not yet named.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.

The fifty-second commencement of Hamilton College takes place in Clinton July 21. President FISHER will preach the baccalaureate sermon next Sunday, and Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, of Pittsburgh, Penn., will address the Society of Christian Research. The Psi-Upsilon Fraternity holds its anniversary Tuesday evening, with an oration by CHAS. D. WARNER, of the Hartford *Press*, and a poem by FRANCIS M. FINCH, of Ithaca. On Wednesday the Society of Alumni is to hear an oration by Hon. CHAS. P. KIRKLAN, of the class of 1816, and a poem by Prof. EDWARD NORTH, of the class of 1841. The graduating class numbers thirty-five.

The Missing Onions.

CAMP "SHERIDAN'S RAIDERS," JAMES RIVER, Wednesday, July 13, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Years ago, whisperings of a wonderful gold treasure discovered in the rivers and gulches of California startled the quiet of our New-England villages, and wild was the delight at the appearance of a few tangible nuggets, peace offerings from some wayward wanderer, who, long, long before, had snapped the tender home ties, and now from the wondrous gold land, washed by the far Pacific, wrote his repentance, told his golden fortunes, and clinched his tale with a veritable golden nugget.

In like manner whisperings of the great onion movement startled the salt monotony of our Virginia camps, and wild indeed was our delight at the appearance of tangible onions, given as fresh offerings by a very neglectful department, that had long, long cloyed our digestive apparatus with salt provisions.

The golden wealth of California was a reality, yet how many, many thousands lost their all in vain search for her vast treasures.

So the onion movement was a *fait accompli* so far as the purchase and supplying of said health-giving vegetables was concerned. But what has been the fate of said much-needed onions, so thoughtfully, so charitably sent for us by the old Empire State? Where have they gone? Even echo is silent. And as a dog returneth to his vomit, so return we to our salt.

Perhaps like the precious quartz in the early days of the Golden State, our fresh has fallen prey to greedy sharpers. While we, battle-worn veterans, whom our State had so liberally determined to freshen, are left cheated and deluded pillars of salt in this Virginia desolation, with but one ration of freshening onion. Can such things be in this marvelous Nineteenth century? Respectfully,

GEORGE RODGERS, Cavalry Corps.

A Little Girl's Contribution.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Inclosed please find $2 50 which I was requested to send to you by a little girl, who collected the same for the benefit of the "Onion Fund" for the soldiers. Very respectfully, G. F.

Maj.-Gen. F. P. Blair on the Nominations.

HIS VIEWS ON THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS, NEAR KENESAW MOUNTAIN, GA., June 30, 1864.

Captain Bart Able, St. Louis:

DEAR BART: I heard some time ago of the action of the Baltimore Convention in the nomination of Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. JOHNSON. I think this army is almost unanimous in favor of Mr. LINCOLN's election; and Governor JOHNSON's nomination will do good to the cause. As to the action of the convention in other matters, it has very little significance or public importance. I was surprised, and confess, disappointed by its conduct to the Union delegates from Missouri. It is not very easy to understand how a convention which nominated Mr. LINCOLN by acclamation, could be induced to exclude Mr. LINCOLN's real friends from Missouri, and admit those who have openly denounced him, and who stand on the record as his most bitter enemies. The Radicals in Missouri were the prime movers of the Cleveland Convention and the Fremont movement, and are more responsible than any men in America for that schism in the Union party. That a portion of them abandoned this movement, which they were the first to conceive, and most active in nursing into existence, only proves that they discovered it to be a failure; and it surprised nobody in Missouri who is acquainted with this venal and unprincipled crew, to see them desert the setting for the rising sun. The only military manœuvre with which these soldiers of fortune are acquainted is the desertion of the defeated for the victorious standard. So far had these Radicals committed themselves in favor of the Cleveland Convention, and against the Union party, that the candidates for the most important offices on their State ticket were either signers to the call for that convention, or delegated members of it.

I have already said that the action of the convention in this and kindred matters was of very little public importance. The politicians in Washington and Baltimore did not want Mr. LINCOLN, and his nomination was accomplished only by the public sentiment of the nation, which had become so strong and universal that the politicians could not stand before it. But while these men could not set aside the nomination of Mr. LINCOLN, which had already been made by the people, yet they could vent their spite and malignity upon some of Mr. LINCOLN's friends, who had exposed their dirty schemes against the President, and had aided in defeating their intrigues and their pet candidates, by fixing public attention upon their designs, and by procuring the delegates; to be instructed, and making it impossible for them to cheat. I presume, also, that many who were real friends of Mr. LINCOLN voted to admit the Radicals from Missouri, in the idea that to bind the originators of the FREMONT movement to the nomination of Mr. LINCOLN was the best plan to break down that concern. This was a mistake, and gives too much importance to FREMONT and to those venal camp followers of his in Missouri. The honest part of the Radicals who were for FREMONT in Missouri will support him, notwithstanding, and the honest masses of the Radicals of Missouri who were for LINCOLN would have supported him even if the venal leaders had gone forward in the movement they started for FREMONT. These men have not enough character to influence anybody.

The course of our friends in Missouri, in sustaining the President notwithstanding the petty malignity displayed toward them by the convention, is precisely what I anticipated; and this course will commend them to the friends of the Union everywhere.

It was their resolute opposition to the corruptions of FREMONT and CHASE which brought upon them the ban of the Republican politicians during the past three years. Events have already justified their course toward the first, and it will not be long before all will see and confess (what a vast majority have already admitted) that their course toward Mr. CHASE has been equally justifiable. Your friend,

FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.

PROGRESS OF THE NESHAMONY.—It is gratifying to know that the frigate *Neshamony*, which is intended to operate against privateers, and which, by reason of her size, model and powerful machinery, is expected to do good service, is rapidly progressing, and that she will be ready for launching in the month of August. The frame of the frigate has been strengthened in a way that insures great resistance to ordinary-sized shot and shell; and as her boilers will be entirely below the water line, there is no fear of their being touched by any shot that may penetrate her hull. The *Neshamony* will be able to carry as large an armament as any vessel afloat, she being about 350 feet long and 4,000 tons burden. A large force is now engaged upon the frigate, and the Government desires her to be completed as soon as possible. Should she not be delayed by her machinery, she may be got ready for sea by the early part of the Fall. Several vessels of the same class are being constructed at other ports.—*Philadelphia Ledger, July 11.*

The Strength of Our Armies.

It will be remembered that in one of the last debates in Congress upon military matters Senator WILSON astonished the nation by saying:

"Last October we called for 300,000 men. That included, however, all the men that had enlisted from the 26th of May, 1863. We then called for 500,000 men in February, but that 500,000 included the 300,000 of October, and made an aggregate call of half a million men. Then we called for 200,000 men in March, *making an aggregate call of 700,000 men from the 26th day of May, 1863, to the present time. Those men have been raised.* Some of the States have raised in the aggregate about 90,000 more men than were called for. Other States have failed to the amount of about 60,000. The returns of the draft ordered are in for 28,000 men who have been drafted, and of that number we hold about 15,000. About 4,400 men are held, 3,000 furnish substitutes, and 8,400 pay the commutation."

On the same day he said that the aggregate number of troops of actually furnished to the Government by the people, if measured by the term of three years' service, footed up 1,800,000 men. That is, the Government, under its several calls, has received a number of men representing a force of 1,800,000 troops enlisted for three years.

The Chicago *Tribune* dissects these statements in the following style:

"In some respects Senator WILSON is like a cow which, after giving a bucket of milk, kicks it over and spills it on the ground. He has labored hard in the Union cause, but at the last moment makes a speech that does more mischief than all the good he ever did in his life.

The assertion that '700,000 men have been raised' since last Fall has no better foundation in truth than the Senator's vivid imagination and aversion to a draft. Let us examine the Senator's figures.

1. He assumes that 100,000 black soldiers have been recruited since the 17th of October, 1863, which is not true, as not more than half that many have been put under arms since then.

2. Most of the October call for 300,000 were canceled by 'credits' on settlement with Provost-Marshal-General FRY. Many of the States showed that they did not owe any or many men under that call, and Senator WILSON's own State managed to get a large set off on that call. So of the February call. It produced but few men.

3. Then came the call for 200,000 in March last. Most of this was canceled by the reënlisted veterans, 120,000 of whom volunteered for three years longer. But bear in mind that they do not add anything to the former strength of the army; they merely retain their places.

4. Several Western States were so far ahead of their relative quotas that their overplusses were nearly sufficient to meet their quotas under all calls. Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Iowa belong to this class of States. Illinois need not have raised a man since October.

5. The whole number of white volunteers since Oct. 17, 1863, to the present date, do not exceed 200,000 men. This is exclusive of the 65,000 hundred days' troops, whose term of service will expire in few weeks.

6. The conscription was resorted to in New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, Minnesota, and several of the New-England States, including Massachusetts, to make up their deficits; and we have Gen. FRY's statement of the result. Out of 79,000 men drawn, only 9,000 were held to service, and about as many more obtained substitutes.

Collecting the figures together, we have the following as the sum total of additions to the army since October, 1863:

By bounty and volunteers	200,000
By substitutes and conscripts	18,000
Colored recruits	50,000
Total additions	268,000

As the reënlisted veterans simply fill their own vacancies they must not be computed as "additions" to the army.

Now let us reckon the deductions made from the army since October last:

By battles and skirmishes, between October and April, including the battle of Chattanooga	25,000
From April to July, deaths, wounds, prisoners, and sickness	120,000
Desertion and straggling	10,000
Expiration of term of service	50,000
Total deductions	205,000

It must be borne in mind that something like one hundred and fifty regiments of the old veterans did not reënlist, and that from forty to two hundred men in each of the regiments that renewed their service declined to reënlist. We have estimated the mustered out men from these sources at 50,000. It is certainly that many, and perhaps a great deal more. We have estimated the losses to armies during this campaign at 120,000 men by deaths, wounds, sickness and captures, which is certainly a moderate one. Adding all these together, and deducting them from the accessions to the army, we have a credit of 64,000; that is, the army is probably now 64,000 stronger than it was at the close of the last campaign.

What, in view of these figures, becomes of Senator WILSON's 700,000 reinforcements? Meantime, the rebels have added, by a sweeping conscription, more men to their forces since last Fall than we have. They are relatively stronger to-day than they were a year ago. The number of our effective soldiers is not now, and has not been for eighteen months, as many as the public have supposed. Such deceptive statements as those put forth by Senator WILSON do infinite mischief, by creating false hopes, discontent and discouragement in the minds of the people."

A Nice Place to Live in.

Chicago must be a nice place for a pleasant residence. We copy the following "tale of horror" from the *Chicago Evening Journal*:

"The columns of the city press, for days past, have reeked with accounts of violence and bloodshed. Pistols and knives have figured largely in the settlement of private disputes, and have done their work in cases where no provocation was given. And not one-half has been told. The city is filled with burglars and assassins. Murderous assaults are of almost hourly occurrence, and complaints and recitals are coming in thicker and faster.

Since Sunday morning, for instance, we have heard of a dozen affrays, several of which partook of the nature of armed mobs, pistols and knives being used freely, and if not fatally, it was not because of the lack of murderous intentions. On North Clark-street, Sunday evening, a mob of fifty or more engaged in a desperate hand-to-hand fight. Revolvers were heard at frequent intervals, and the dead and wounded, if any there were, as is highly probable, were secreted. The same evening a similar riot occurred on West Madison-street. Early yesterday morning a party of drunken soldiers broke into a house on Clark-street, and assaulted a woman in a shameful manner, kicking and striking her, and stripping her clothing from her person, after having first assaulted and nearly killed three men. Driven to desperation, the woman shot one of the ruffians with a revolver, and his recovery is a matter of uncertainty.

Yesterday afternoon, on West Randolph-street, a drunken party of soldiers got into an altercation, which resulted in the shooting of one and the fracturing of the skull of another. Yesterday afternoon, a fiend in human shape accosted a little girl seven years of age, on West Jackson-street, sat down with her upon the sidewalk, and, in sight of several ladies living near, attempted to commit a nameless crime upon her person. The ladies went in search of policemen; but there are but sixteen policemen for night and day duty in the entire West Division—a portion of the city that has a population of more than 70,000. Last night, a drunken wretch shot a woman in JOE SMITH's saloon, upon Blue Island-avenue. The ball took effect between her shoulders, and she lies in a very critical condition.

But why enumerate the horrors that are daily multiplying in this model city. We need not recount the numerous burglaries, robberies, confidence games and cases of arson that have occurred so frequently of late. All of these are traceable to the utter neglect and incompetency of the City Government. The police force, six months ago numbering over a hundred effective good men, is now reduced to half that number. Foiled in a base attempt to appoint a partisan Superintendent of Police, and thus get control of the force for political purposes, Mayor SHERMAN has refused to sign the pay-roll of the policemen, and has starved scores of them into resignation of their offices.

The Common Council have neglected to afford any relief, and while lavishing money upon all other employes of the city, have ignored the pressing wants of policemen, and more than ignored the wishes of their constituents in this regard. If a police force is not needed in Chicago, disband the few that now perform the role and give the people to understand that they must now protect themselves. They can do it. It was done in California, it was done more recently in Colorado, and it has been done wherever a resort to lynch law was rendered necessary for the protection of citizens.

Will the Police Commissioners still continue their farcical "dead-lock," and "no quorum" be still the words, as for weeks past, or will they do something for the security and honor of persons and property? This afternoon, at 5 o'clock, will be the hour for a regular meeting. In behalf of an outraged community, we ask that something be done at once."

MURDER AT HOLYOKE.—On Thursday the body of a man named LEMUEL C. RISLEY was discovered in the canal at Holyoke, Mass. It had evidently been in the water several days, and the appearance of the body indicated that death was caused by violence, the head and face being swelled to almost double the ordinary size, and presenting a shocking appearance. The Springfield *Republican* furnishes the following supposed circumstances of his death:

"LEMUEL C. RISLEY, the deceased man, has lived in Holyoke but about four or five months, having removed from Clinton, Clinton County, N. Y., where he was a hotel keeper, and acquired considerable property, but lost much of it in a fire. Since he has been in Holyoke he has been employed as a watchman in the Hampden Cotton Mills, but a few days ago was given the position of fireman. About 11 o'clock Monday night, he left a saloon near the reservoir on the hill, being somewhat intoxicated at the time. As far as facts can be ascertained, he met, not long after, a party of five or six Irish roughs, who, without having any personal animosity toward him, but from a desire to whip somebody, pitched into him and gave him a merciless beating about the head. Finding that they had injured him much more than they supposed, and not knowing positively where he resided, they then carried him to two or three different houses, pretending to suppose that each was his residence. But, although he was bloody, and so much injured as to be speechless and unable to stand, they found no one who would take him in. He was probably by this time nearly or quite dead, and the supposition is that, seeing this to be the case, they carried him to the canal and threw him in. Seven persons have been arrested on suspicion that they were connected with the affair in some way. Mr. RISLEY was a quiet, peaceable man, and was rarely known to quarrel with anybody. He leaves a wife and two adult daughters. His age was 56 years. His violent death has caused great excitement in Holyoke and vicinity."

The State Militia.

BRIG.-GEN. GREEN'S VIEWS.

Brig.-Gen. J. A. GREEN, of Syracuse, in an order to the militia of his district, says:

"The importance of the present crisis will, it is sincerely believed, impress itself upon the officers of the several regiments and companies within this district. It is hoped that no State draft will necessary in Onondaga and Oswego Counties, but their citizens will enjoy the distinction of having promptly filled up the ranks of the National Guard to the maximum by volunteering within the limited time. The National Guard of this State is intended to be the bulwark and defence of law and order—of liberty and property; the guarantee of peace and safety to our citizens. The Constitution of the United States declares a well-regulated militia to be necessary to the security of a free State; and the Constitution of New-York has provided the militia shall at all times be armed and disciplined and in readiness for service. His Excellency, the Governor, has set forth in his proclamation the necessity for an immediate and full organization of the National Guard. In addition to the dangers of invasion from without, and of popular discontents at home, we have been warned by recent events of the still greater danger of arbitrary encroachments upon our liberties as citizens. The laws of New-York have already been deliberately set at defiance. Men have been incarcerated without warrant of law; their property seized; the freedom of the press has been unlawfully restrained by the armed hand, and the dearest and most sacred of those civil rights which our Revolutionary fathers won for us through suffering and blood, have been wantonly violated. We must be prepared for all emergencies while there is yet time. The powers which our people may have suffered to be exercised in the hope of the restoration of the Union must not be permitted to be usurped to the overthrow of our Constitution and laws, and of our freedom at home. Every citizen who values that freedom and would maintain the Constitution, should be at all times prepared to defend them against all assailants.

JOHN A. GREEN, Jr.,
Brig.-Gen. Com'g 24th Brig.

The Home of John B. Gough.

A correspondent of the New-Haven *Courier*, writing from "Hillside," Mass., gives the following description of JOHN B. GOUGH's residence:

"A ride from Worcester, upon the Boylston Road, of about four miles, brings you in sight of a ridge of hills, a grove and the buildings of Mr. GOUGH. Passing a two-story house upon the main road where the coachman resides, the private road winds half way up the hill to the dwelling of Mr. GOUGH. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and the hundreds of trees were all arranged by the proprietor himself, where twenty years ago existed only two oaks, which stand in their stateliness yet, and on the outskirts of the place of two hundred and fifty acres, small parcels of woodland. The house is one of perfect neatness inside and out; large barns and a neat tenement house for boarding the employes of the farm are very near; altogether composing quite a settlement.

The works of art, the presents brought from Europe, the valuable library, are attractions nowhere else to be met with. At the present time, to say nothing of ourselves, thirty persons are helping to eat what is produced here.

The occupants of the barn consist of eight horses, cows, oxen, chickens and pigs. Water is brought from the hill higher up into the house and barn.

The evenings are spent in singing, together with other profitable and amusing entertainments. I venture to predict if Mr. GOUGH could be induced to sing for an audience he would meet with as great favor as with any of his lectures. He is now preparing a new lecture upon 'Facts and Fiction' for the next season.

Mr. GOUGH is a whole-souled patriot. Not as the deacon thought when the boy had been violating his profession of religion by sliding down hill on Monday, as it thought here to be a sin to enjoy one's self; what is right is permitted. At the hours of devotion the songs of Zion, the reading of God's truth, the prayer of sincerity, bear witness to the honor of religion."

Four Children Smothered in a Chest.

From the Cleveland Herald, July 14.

One of the most remarkable and distressing events that we ever recorded, took place last night in the township of Newburgh.

A man named ANDREW SCHOGER lives near the Buckeye House on the Kinsman-street road, leading to Warrensville, better known as DOLPH EDWARD's Tavern.

About 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. SCHOGER and wife went into the field, with their oldest boy, to get a load of hay, leaving four children—MARY, aged seven years, CHARLES, ten years, JOHN, four years, and CATHERINE, one year old—at home. The parents told the children to go into the corn-house and shell some corn for the chickens.

Returning from the field, the children could not be found. Search was made, the neighbors rallying to the assistance of the distressed family, and the search of the premises, including the corn-house and the woods, was continued through the night, but without success.

This morning (Thursday) the corn-house was again searched, and on opening an old German chest standing there, the children were found, smothered to death, and their faces turned black from suffocation.

The children, at play, had got into the chest, and had either themselves shut down the lid, or the lid fell down, and a spring lock shut them in that living tomb.

The father was in the city this (Thursday) morning to see about the burial of his children.—*Cleveland Herald, July 11.*

PARDON OF THE CREW OF THE SHIP SPARKLING SEA.—The crew of the ship *Sparkling Sea*, recently confined in the Albany Penitentiary, have been fully pardoned by the President and released from confinement. It will be recollected that the *Sparkling Sea* was one of the transports of the Banks' expedition whose loss on Florida Reef was instrumental in delaying the progress of the expedition. The crew were placed in irons the day after the vessel was stranded and sent to Key West, where the master (WALSH) and mate (CUNNINGHAM) preferred a charge of mutiny against them for refusing to do duty after the vessel was in the hands of the wreckers. Having no witnesses for the defence they were convicted, their plea being that the ship was lost by design or gross incompetence, and that the charge against them was made on account of their knowledge of the circumstances attending the loss.

A Card.

Owing to the enormous advance in the prices not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Pens at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

My friends and the public will give me credit, however, for having struggled long and hard against the universal pressure to depreciate the Government credit and currency. The advance now made is not enough to cover me, with gold at present rates; should it remain where it is, or go still higher, a further rise in prices must be made. In any case, however, I intend, as heretofore, to sell a better article for less money than it can be bought for elsewhere.

A circular, with engravings of all the sizes, styles and present prices, will be sent on receipt of letter postage. Address A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

JULY 11, 1864.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff—THE MOST POPULAR OF REMEDIES FOR A COLD IN THE HEAD and CATARRH. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents per box.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Throat and Nasal Diseases, treated with unexampled success after the Topical Atomic Method, discovered by Dr. STUDLEY, No. 35 Clinton-place, 8th-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

DIED.

CANTERMEN.—At the residence of his father, No. 47 Norfolk-st., JAMES B. CANTERMEN, youngest son of John T. and the late Susan Cantermen, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brothers, Philip H. and Charles C., are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Sunday,) at 2 o'clock. The above invitation is respectfully extended by his father in L. P. F., to the members of Mechanics' Division S. of T.

CRANKSHAW.—On Friday, July 15, SARAH EUGENIA, infant daughter of Jonathan Scott and Sarah C. Crankshaw, 6 months and 19 days.

The Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 207 Lexington-av., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HOPKINS.—On Seventh morning, 16th inst., GERARD HOPKINS, in the 59th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to-morrow (Second day) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 872 West 26th-st.

OGSBURY.—Suddenly, on Friday morning, July 15, ALEXANDER A. OGSBURY, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his father-in-law, Wm. Leggat, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, July 17, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 186 West 19th-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 433.—July 16, 1864.
56, 25, 1, 43, 21, 53, 13, 42, 20, 12, 65, 11.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 434.—July 16, 1864.
18, 58, 74, 3, 6, 22, 73, 34, 20, 36, 2, 41.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 337.—July 16, 1864.
50, 35, 36, 66, 16, 14, 30, 54, 46, 23, 29, 62.

CLASS 338.—July 16, 1864.
77, 59, 20, 70, 12, 57, 44, 3, 48, 60, 30, 11.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

IMPORTANT FRENCH DISCOVERY.
WOMEN ARE ESPECIALLY INTERESTED.
Send envelope and stamp for return postage to Box No. 5402 New-York Post-office.

LADIES' LETTER OF ADVICE.
FIVE ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS.
Has information never before published.
Sent free in a sealed envelope for TEN CENTS.
Address Box No. 4,652 New-York Post-office.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES.
Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, to Twenty-five Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.
Store closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

THE HUMAN VOICE; MALE AND FEMALE.—Why is one Bass and the other Soprano? Stammering. The true character indicated by the Voice. CLIMATE, as affecting the Races—Temperament, Quality and Constitutional differences between Northerners and Southerners. Men for the time. Our National Resources; Shall we Repudiate? MARRIAGE—Union of Opposites—Short Courtships—Matrimonial Customs. Was it a Ghost? Murderers detected by Dreams. Witches. Sensations when Dying—Is it painful? Coming to One's Self. Prayed to Death. Sir Rowland Hill, Mr. Charles Minot, C. H. Kilgore, Seaman Simons—a murderer—Dr. E. K. Kane, the explorer. An Esquimaux; Fisherwomen of Bologne; with Portraits, Characters and Biographies. Also, Ethnology, Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy and Psychology, in the August Double No. Phrenological Journal—20 cents, or $2 a year. Newsmen will have it on Wednesday, 20th. FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNES.—THE Royal Wine of England. For sale only by W. H. WARD, No. 7 Broad-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ORGANIZATION OF A NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN BROOKLYN.—The exercises attending the organization of the East Brooklyn Congregational Church will take place on SUNDAY, 17th inst., in the Methodist Episcopal Church, kindly granted for the occasion, on De Kalb-av., near Franklin-av., commencing at 3½ o'clock. The sermon will be preached by Rev. EDWARD TAYLOR. Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, Jr., Rev. J. Clement French, Rev. S. Baylis and others will take part in the exercises. The public are cordially invited to attend.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Bloomingdale Church, south side of 42d st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. "*On the Union of Christ and the Church in the work of Salvation;*" and at 7½ P. M., on "*The Life of Rebekah, the Mother of Esau and Jacob.*" Sunday school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

REV. JAMES L. HODGE, D. D., OF Brooklyn, will preach in the meeting-house of the Central Baptist Church, in Bridge-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., on SUNDAY, the 17th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Prayer-meeting every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CAMP MEETING ON SUNDAY—IN LEFfert's Park, Tompkins and Gates avenues. Love Feast, 10 A. M. Preaching once more at 3, by Rev. Dr. SMYTHE, the great pulpit orator, from London, previous to his tour through Canada. By special request, subject—*Final Scene.* Dekalb-avenue cars from Fulton Ferry to the park.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST, THE REV. F. C. EWER will repeat in Christ's Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, 17th instant, the sermon delivered on Sunday morning last. Subject, "*The Uncertainty of the Future a Means of Grace to the Nation.*" Service to commence at 8 o'clock.

REV. M. J. GONZALVES, CHAPLAIN in the United States Army, will preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church—Rev. Dr. Bell's—between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, July 17, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of discourses—*Experiences in the Army.*

CHRISTIAN SPIRITUAL CHURCH, NO. 95 6th-AV.—Inspirational preaching every SUNDAY by Prof. WILKES and others at 10 A. M. and 3 and 8 P. M. Lectures on living questions of vital importance daily at 3 and 8 P. M. Free Museum. Examinations with charts, daily. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH.—REV. B. T. ROBERTS, editor of the [illegible] Christian, will preach in the hall, corner of Christopher and Hudson sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Salvation free and full. Seats free.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS will hold their regular Monthly Meeting in the Yorkville Presbyterian Church, 86th-st., near 3d-av., on MONDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 8 o'clock.

SPIRITUALISM.—GO TO UNION HALL, CORner 23d-st. and Broadway, to hear ELIZABETH, the great test, trance and clairvoyant medium, and one of the most eloquent women in America, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. C. D. MURRAY, Pastor. Services on SABBATH, July 17, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited, for whom seats will be provided.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE service will be held by the Church of the Holy Trinity in Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 5 P. M. The Rev. JOHN A. ASPINWALL, will preach in the afternoon.

NOTICE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE hall, corner 8th-av. and 33d-st., Rev. R. C. S[illegible], Minister. Regular services every SABBATH [illegible] M. and P. M. Subject for evening:—*Restoration of the Theocracy to Israel*, etc. Services at 7½ o'clock.

REV. SELLA MARTIN, WHO HAS REcently returned from England, will preach at the Shiloh Church, corner of Prince and Marion sts., near the Metropolitan Hotel, Broadway, TO-DAY, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder W. S. CAMPBELL, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Judgment.* At 3 P. M.—*Christ's Kingdom.* All are invited to attend.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—Between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. WM. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M., and Sunday School Missionary meeting at 2 P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—PREACHING TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. W. R. WARDELL, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. S. C. KELLER, Pastor. Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M. Daily Union Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The congregation of this church will meet for Divine worship in the City Assembly Rooms, [illegible] Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. [illegible] Seats free. All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. The Rev. WILLIAM H. BENJAMIN, Assistant Minister of the Church of the Holy Communion, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 7½ o'clock.

REV. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON WILL preach at the rooms of the New England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, SUNDAY, July 17, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

GRAND-STREET CHURCH — REV. DR. THOMSON'S —MORNING service in this church at 10½ o'clock. The AFTERNOON service will be omitted till the first SABBATH in September.

DESTINY OF THE WORLD.—THIS WILL be the subject of a discourse by S. S. SNOW, "The Messenger," on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in [illegible] Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. Seats free, and strangers invited.

REV. M. E. STRIEBY, LATE PASTOR of the First Congregational Church of Syracuse, will occupy the pulpit of Prof. Mattison's Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

REV. J. C. DUTCHER WILL PREACH ON SUNDAY, 17th inst., at the Dutch Reformed Church, Market-st., corner of Henry, services commencing at 10½ in the morning, and 7½ in the evening.

REV. D. M. GRAHAM, D. D., WILL preach in the First F. W. Baptist Church, 28th-st., west of Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE CAREER OF THE ALABAMA.

CONFESSIONS OF ONE OF HER OFFICERS.

A SCOTCH VIEW OF THE CASE.

From the Caledonia Mercury, (Edinburgh,) June 29.

Our national vocabulary will have to be permanently changed by and by. The use and application of certain words and phrases which at one time had well-understood significations, and now have none at all, or one directly opposed to what they formerly bore, are becoming quite confounding. We have refined till the primary conception has been destroyed; we have polished till the original intent and design have disappeared; we have employed the literary wardrobe and the artistic pigment till vice and crime in their worst forms have been made to assume the appearance of virtues, and virtue herself, abashed and perplexed, has been forced to consider where she ought to hide her diminished head. We do not refer to the delicate hypocrisy which, in writing, contents itself with contracting certain popular expressions, to avert the suspicion that the writers could think of employing the words, like apostles and prophets, in their full form either as expressing their own views or the views of others—we do not allude to the tender sensibility that characterizes as a "nymph" or "a pretty horse-breaker" the common park or street prostitute; that finds "a mishap" or "an accident" sufficiently expressive of an illegitimate birth; or that honors with the euphonious *sobriquet* of "love-child" that which in other days was stigmatised by a stern and far more appropriate name—neither do we touch upon all the varied terms, such as "smart," "clever," "enterprising," and so on, employed to designate adventurers who, at their creditors' expense, conjure with "enormous sacrifices," purchase £50 stocks, which they advertise at £5,000, drive a reckless and ruinous trade to the injury of honest merchants round them, and come down some day with the greatest ease and grace, offering to pay two or three shillings in the pound. What we chiefly complain of is that of late such old-fashioned and well-understood phrases as "brave," "admirable," "chivalrous," "noble" and "heroic," should be prostituted to the vilest of purposes, and made applicable to the most reprehensible of crimes. We do not need, nor is it our purpose, to mention specifically how common this abuse has become, and how, accordingly, qualities which ought to be held sacred, as belonging only to real merit and true honor, are employed in describing or characterizing the deeds and conduct of the most vicious and criminal of men; there is one case, however, at present prominent before the British public, to which we cannot help directing attention, as illustrative, in part, of so much as we have said, and of what we specially complain.

The circumstances connected with the sinking of the *Alabama*—circumstances which the Commander of the *Kearsarge*, in his sailor-like brusqueness, has shorn of much of the false glory imparted to them by the pro-Confederate press of this country—are well known to the reading public; so also are the fulsome flatteries and overdone compliments paid to Capt. Semmes, and what are described as "his gallant and heroic crew." The Captain has had applied to him by certain organs of opinion, and even by officials in Her Majesty's service and pay, terms of the most extravagant praise—"chivalrous," "noble," "heroic," "gallant," &c., being among the number—and his crew have shared in the honors thus heaped upon him. This to a pirate, who, during the past two years, has burned and sunk hundreds of British and other merchant vessels, and destroyed property to the value of between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000, and *has never once attacked or come in the way of a vessel of his own calibre, except under false colors, and with a lie in the mouth of his officials*, is rather more than honest and brave men are disposed to bear. It amounts to an ornamenting and decorating of vice at the expense of virtue; it suggests a confounding of chicanery, deceit and plunder of the worst description with true courage and genuine spirit and worth; it, in a word, gives glory to men who, had they attempted to do on land what they have done on sea, would have been hunted to death as highwaymen and murderers of the most insufferable kind, and not entitled to live. That we are not using language one whit too strong, let those who are disposed to make themselves acquainted with all the facts read "The Cruise of the *Alabama* from her departure from Liverpool until her arrival at the Cape of Good Hope"—a pamphlet just published "by an officer on board"—an officer, let us say, who is a keen Confederate, who loves and glories in his work, who has the highest admiration of Capt Semmes, and who will therefore not be suspected of wittingly doing him, his crew, or his cause injustice. That pamphlet we have read with the utmost loathing—loathing that a vile, lying, drunken, debauched and frequently mutinous crew, such as that of the *Alabama*, as here described, should excite the sympathy and command the regards of a portion of the British people—loathing that a scheming, skulking, deceiving and unscrupulous fellow such as Capt. Semmes is here shown to be—most approvingly, no doubt—should, in a disordered state of the public mind, be characterized as either spirited or brave—not to talk of "chivalrous" or "noble"—and loathing, too, that at a time like the present, when, were the conduct pursued by the supporters of the *Alabama* adopted by other nations, our whole mercantile marine might be swept off the face of the seas, there should be found in Britain men ready to vindicate her conduct and the stratagems by which she succeeded in almost every instance in capturing her prize. The fact is, if we are to believe this pamphlet, every one of the hundreds of unprotected merchant vessels captured, burned and sunk by Capt. Semmes during his two years' cruise were captured by deceit, by hoisting false flags, chiefly those of Great Britain, and by telling the most atrocious lies; and in not a single instance, as we have already said, did the "heroic" Captain attack a vessel, large or small, with or without guns, till his hands had first entrapped and deceived it by the falsest representations as to his own character and aim. Take a few extracts, culled at random, as proof of this:

Sept. 9.—Captured bark *Alert*, of New-Bedford. Engaged all day transferring stores for ship's use. Set on fire barks *Ocean Rover* and *Alert*, and schooner *Starlight*. Overhauled and captured schooner *Weather Gage*, of Provincetown. Stood in chase of a bark, and which on boarding proved to be Danish. To this vessel we hoisted American colors, and passed as the United States steamer *Iroquois*. To all prizes we had captured we hoisted English colors, and exchanged them for Confederate as soon as the boarding officer gained the vessel's deck.

Sept. 14, 1:30 A. M.—Gave chase to a sail on lee-bow. 2:30 A. M., fired a gun for her to heave to. Darkness prevented us knowing who she was, so I went on board to examine her papers, and which, if Yankee, I was to signal it and heave to until daylight. What I did on boarding this vessel, was the course usually adopted in taking prizes. Pulling under his stern I saw it was the whaling ship *Benjamin Tucker*, of and from New-Bedford. Gaining the quarter-deck, I was welcomed with outstretched hands. In answer to my questions, the Captain told me her name, port of registry, &c., &c., of all which I was previously aware. I then told him that he was a prize to the Confederate States' steamer *Alabama*, ordering him to put his clothes in one trunk, allowing the mates and men one bag each—all navigation books and instruments being left behind. At daylight sent the Captain and crew, with the ship's papers and luggage, to the *Alabama*. I then examined the ship, and finding some cases of stores, they were transferred to our ship. The preparations to fire her were soon made, so that after seeing her well fired we pushed off and regained our vessel, the prisoners being placed in single irons.

Oct. 3.—Early in the morning the joyful cry of "Sail ho!" was heard from the masthead; presently three sails were reported as being in sight. At 9:30 came up with one, *hoisted the St. George's ensign*, boarded, hauled down, and *hoisted the Stars and Bars*, and took possession of the ship *Emily Farnum*, of Portsmouth. Made sail after, prize following astern. On boarding she was found to be the ship *Brilliant*, of and from New-York, twelve days out, bound to Liverpool with a valuable cargo of grain and flour. The cargo of the *Emily Farnum* proving to be neutral, and the prisoners becoming irksome, it was deemed a favorable opportunity to get rid of them. All the prisoners were then placed on board of her, and the ship allowed to proceed on her voyage, her Captain promising to land them in Liverpool. It seemed such a fearful thing to burn such a cargo as the *Brilliant* had, when I thought how the operatives in the cotton districts would have danced with joy had they it shared among them. I never saw a vessel burn with such brilliancy, the flames completely enveloping the masts, hull and rigging in a few minutes, making a sight as grand as it was appalling.

This only the occasion in which the writer seemsis to have felt any twitchings of conscience. He did not like the idea of a whole cargo of grain going to the bottom of the ocean while the operatives of Lancashire were starving. It did not occur to him, however, in this connection, to recall to memory how some of the very shipping he was so recklessly destroying had been employed by the benevolent people of the United States to convey food to the famishing thousands of Lancashire weavers. We proceed:

May 25.—Strong S. S. E. wind, with a heavy sea. 10:30 A. M. Two vessels in sight; gave chase. Another vessel seen. Hoisted United States colors to a ship; she not replying, signaled, "I want to speak to you," upon which she stood towards us and hoisted Yankee colors also. On boarding, took possession—the ship *S. Gildersleeve*, of New-York, Sunderland to Calcutta, laden with coal. Chased a bark, which, on boarding, I found to be the *Justina*, of Baltimore, Rio de Janeiro to Baltimore, in ballast. Chased another vessel, who proved to be Dutch. The *Justina* was ransomed and allowed to proceed on her voyage, taking with her the crew of the just captured ship.

Nov. 8, 2 A. M.—Made sail in chase of a schooner standing to the southward. Another vessel standing northeast, in sight shortly after. Went in chase of her. She showed Yankee colors. We answered by showing the same. In reply to his signal we passed as the United States *Ticonderoga*. The signal, "What is your longitude?" we declined answering until we could verbally do it. Hove to until she neared us, then fired a gun, and hoisted the Confederate ensign. Sent a boat on board, and took possession. Found her to be the *Thomas B. Wales*, of Boston, from Calcutta, with a general cargo; having as passenger the late United States Consul at Mauritius, with his wife and two children, the Captain having his wife with him also. They were accommodated in the ward-room, the officers vacating their rooms for that purpose. Many articles for ship's use were taken from her, including a main-yard; at sunset burnt her. Shipped eleven hands.

Nov. 21.—Reduced sail to topsails, and hove main-topsail to the mast. 5.10 A. M., filled away again; 10 A. M., saw the *Agripina*, and signalled her to follow; saw the land and a ship at 1 o'clock; at 3, got up steam and stood in toward Bianquilla; drawing in toward the harbor we observed a schooner at anchor; on coming within signal range she hoisted the Stars and Stripes; we answered by hoisting the same; shortly after a boat put off from her; coming on board, (WITHOUT UNDECEIVING HIM,) we asked him about the anchorage; after receiving satisfactory replies, we hauled down the Yankee flag and hoisted the Confederate ensign; great, indeed, was the poor Yankee's astonishment; Capt. Semmes told him that as he was at anchor he should not destroy his vessel; but that, for our safety, we should detain him, ordering the Captain and mate to come on board every evening, and depart each morning to their own vessel; she proved to be the *Clara L. Sparks*, whaler, of Provincetown.

The cool effrontery exhibited in this last paragraph—the words we have put in small capitals—must, under the circumstances, be regarded as "chivalrous" indeed. We have space only for another extract. It describes the way in which the United States gunboat *Hatteras* was taken. It is as follows:

Jan. 11.—At 6:30 the strange steamer hailed; and asked, "What steamer is that?" We replied (in order to be certain who he was) "Her Majesty's steamer *Petrel*!" "What steamer is that?" Two or three times we asked the question, until we heard, "This is the United States steamer ——," not hearing the name. However, United States was sufficient. As no doubt existed as to her character, we said, at 6:36, that this was the "Confederate steamer *Alabama*," accompanying the last syllable of our name with a shell fired over him. The signal being given, the other guns took up the refrain, and a tremendous volley from our whole broadside given to him, every shell striking her side, the shot striking being distinctly heard on board our vessel, and thus found that she was iron. The enemy replied, and the action became general. A most sharp, spirited firing was kept up on both sides, our fellows peppering away as though the action depended upon each individual. And so it did. Pistols and rifles were continually pouring from our quarter-deck messengers most deadly, the distance during the hottest of the fight not being more than forty yards! It was a grand though fearful sight to see the guns belching forth in the darkness of the night sheets of living flame, the deadly missiles striking the enemy with a force that we could *feel*.

The result was, the Captain surrendered, and the vessel sunk. Need we add more. We think not. Let us express a hope that, with revelations such as these, and with many others which we might give from the same pamphlet, the honorable epithets of "pluck," "spirit," "courage," and "chivalry," which we are always happy to apply when they are really merited, will never again be associated with deceptions so flagrant, cunning so despicable, and conduct altogether so foreign to what becomes gallant or true men, even when engaged in an unworthy cause.

The Alabama and the Kearsarge.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT.

From the Philadelphia North American.

Our correspondence from the *Kearsarge*, delayed by unavoidable accidents, has just come to hand. It contains one or two incidents not hitherto published, which round out and complete previous reports of the fight with the *Alabama*. We present a short extract. The letter is dated June 19, Port of Cherbourg:

"We arrived off this port on the 14th, and found the *Alabama* at anchor under the French batteries. Semmes informed Capt. Winslow, through his agent, that he intended to fight the *Kearsarge*, and begged that he would not depart until he could meet her, hoping to complete his arrangements within two days. We remained off this port, closely blockading and expecting her exit daily, until this (Sunday) morning. We had our usual Sunday muster, and made our usual preparations for Sunday service. I was below, and had just taken my prayer-book, intending to go on deck and order the bell rung for assembling at prayers, when the officer of the deck reported the '*Alabama* coming out from Cherbourg.' Instead of going to church we went to quarters, and my prayer-book was quickly exchanged for my sword. The fight took place in the sight of thousands of spectators, who lined the highlands of the coast. It was well contested; a steady cannonade with but little manoeuvering. Our men and officers behaved splendidly. Our fire was cool, deliberate, and extraordinarily effective. The slaughter on the *Alabama* was terrible. Whole guns' crews were stripped from their guns by the terrible blast of the eleven-inch shell. The fight continued within effective shelling range, both vessels engaging their starboard batteries, at full speed, with a port helm, which brought the ships in concentric circles, the *Alabama* inside. In one hour and five minutes the *Alabama* surrendered, and went down in twenty minutes after. We lowered all of our boats that were not knocked to pieces, and saved about eighty of their men, of whom three soon died. The rebel firing was rapid and effective, hulling our ship repeatedly, but doing no serious damage. Many are scratched with pieces of shell, but only three seriously wounded. I am tired with anxiety and fatigue; but the *Alabama* lies at the bottom of the British Channel. We have sent sixteen on shore to the hospitals. The *Alabama* mounted one gun more in broadside than we did, but there was a terrible disproportion in casualties. These actions are great disorganizers and a terrible bother to order. We have just been informed by the United States Minister that we may have more to do at once, and shall therefore repair hastily and put to sea for what other duty is required. Twenty-four hours will see us ready for another of Johnny Bull's 'neutrality' ships. The *Yeddo* courts investigation, and there are other indications of continuing usefulness. The *Kearsarge* needs that thorough and faithful overhauling which can only be done at home."

The Crew of the Alabama.

From the London News.

The *Alabama* prisoners captured by the *Kearsarge* have been paroled by Capt. Winslow, and a number of them have reached Southampton. They speak in the highest terms of the humanity of the Federal Captain. He told his own men that as the struggle between the *Alabama* and the *Kearsarge* was over, the prisoners were to be treated as brothers. They appear to be all Englishmen or Irishmen. Many of them state that on entering the Confederate service they had no political leaning toward North or South. They were badly off in this country, and they thought to better their condition by means of high pay and prize money. They found, however, that they were not to have the latter until the war was over. They are consequently said to be much disappointed. Many of them have called on the Federal Consul at Southampton for assistance. Most of the *Alabama* men and officers who escaped in the *Deerhound* are still stopping in that town.

A Remarkable Woman.—The Troy papers announce the death of Mrs. Ethelinda Selden, at the age of 93 years, and the *Times* gives the following incidents of her life:

"Mrs. Selden came into this neighborhood with her husband, the late Joseph D. Selden, in 1794, and they first fixed themselves at Lansingburgh. They removed to Troy in the year 1808. In a great fire which took place in Lansingburgh in 1795, the practical courage of Mrs. Selden was remarkably exhibited. Warehouses, in danger of conflagration, were emptied of their contents into the middle of the street; and from one of them were thrown out several kegs of powder, upon a quantity of shavings in the immediate vicinity of the fire. A man on the top of one of the houses, called out to the people to acquaint them with the danger, and shouted out to them to remove the cause of it. All were afraid to go near it. Mrs. Selden, a young woman of only twenty-two years of age, seeing the prospect of an immediate explosion, ran out from her own house, and took the kegs one by one in her own hands and threw them into a well, while no one could be persuaded, by any urgency, to assist her.

Mrs. Selden, it is said, is the first person who ever straightened a foot turned before birth. Her son Henry was born with this unsightly and painful impediment. She immediately began with him to remedy the difficulty by holding his foot straight in her hands. Night after night, as well as day after day, she persevered, never losing the hold of gentle compression even in her sleep. As soon as possible she constructed for him a shoe by her own skill, which should restore the foot to its natural position; and her care and faithfulness were rewarded with entire success—her son growing up to manhood with no appearance of lameness, except a slight one shown only in the attempt at running.

This same child, Henry, was the subject of another operation, from his mother's judicious foresight and faithful love. In early infancy his collar-bone was accidentally broken. It was at once set by a surgeon, a gentleman considered as possessed of superior skill. But the broken parts, the mother believed, had been made to lap over the other, and a still worse deformity than that which he suffered at his birth, she believed, was in prospect for him. She studied upon the subject with all a mother's anxiety and love; but she was unable to persuade the surgeon that his work had been wrongly done. At the close of a fortnight the bandages were removed; the surgeon pronounced the cure complete. But when the little child was stood up upon a table for examination, the arm, as Mrs. Selden expected, came down too far in front; the child was deformed. Under such circumstances, the collar-bone could never grow to its appropriate and proportional length, the arm would drop down further and further in front, and the deformity, of necessity, become continually worse with years. She saw the unhappiness it would cause, and decided at once upon preventing it. She took the little child, placed him on a stool against her knees, with a slight blow broke apart the bone again, refitted it to its natural place, bandaged it, secured it, and her son grew up to manhood with a symmetrical and handsome form."

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

How the Rebels were Crowded out of Marietta—Description of the Town.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

Six Miles South of Marietta,
Near the Chattahoochie River, Ga., July 4, 1864.

THE REBELS DRIVEN BACK AT ALL POINTS.

I wrote you a brief letter yesterday informing you that the rebels had left their strongholds on, around and about Kenesaw Mountain; they had been leaving for the two preceding nights. Our flanking movements to the right of their extended lines were entirely successful. Stoneman's cavalry had circled around to their rear and tapped the railroad by which their supplies were obtained; while Hooker and Schofield pushed their tremendous columns forward to the Chattahoochie River. Their works on and about Kenesaw Mountain are of the strongest character, scientifically and skillfully constructed upon the best principles of engineering. Their whole infantry line was protected by a net-work of the most elaborately constructed defences. They hoped that we would make a combined assault upon those defences, and upon their mountain fortifications and masked batteries, when having us at advantages they would sweep a death storm into our columns; in this Sherman gratified them only by making just assaults enough, and in just sufficient strength to keep them thinking he was going to storm them, to prevent interruption with his heavy flank movements. Hence the assaults previously mentioned, and herein Johnston has been again completely out-generaled.

Sherman pushed his parallel columns and earthworks right up to those of the enemy, digging and trenching his way to their very works, and advanced his left wing up Brush Mountain, continually cannonading them and making such demonstrations against their defences as induced the belief on their part that they would be assaulted in force, while his *real* movements were to their right. Suddenly their eyes were opened to the fact that their communications were threatened. Nothing now remained for them but a hasty retreat, which was begun in short order. They took down their artillery, packed up and skedaddled. The evacuation of Kenesaw Mountain and their works uncovered Marietta and gave us undisputed possession of the railroad to the Chattahoochie River. So close were our parallels to their's that many of them had literally to burrow their way out, not daring to show themselves under our close and murderous fire.

OUR PURSUIT—THE BALL MOVES ON.

Schofield and Hooker, with their noble columns, had already swung far to the rebel left, and were near the river, where a brisk engagement was had yesterday morning, resulting in the discomfiture of the enemy, and his abandonment of the entire line this side of the river. At an early hour yesterday morning the entire army was in motion, moving in pursuit of the enemy, while the trains were ordered forward from Big Shanty, in rear of the columns. The entire line went forward in exultant spirits, passing through line after line and mile after mile of the strong works held by the enemy the day before, and over the ground for which we had for ten days been so vigorously contesting. It was a glorious sight to see our vast columns winding along the mountain curves in victorious pursuit of a beaten enemy. Within the rebel works, and in front of them, we saw the putrid remains of hundreds of the rebel dead who had fallen the day before, and who were left rotting in the sun, unburied upon their stony defences.

Passing the Mountain of Kenesaw, and the slopes and spurs extending from it, we reached a beautiful and well-improved country, abounding in fine resources, and exhibiting abundant evidences of former wealth and refinement. We passed the immense military institute, before spoken of as being near Marietta. It is a large, commodious structure, upon beautiful grounds near Marietta, and has some twenty neat double frame cottages and an extensive brick building attached, and has also well-arranged drill grounds. Here the youth of the South were trained to curse the Yankees—here they were taught treason, and here they were skilled in the art of making war against their country.

This place is now occupied by Gen. Thomas as department headquarters. Just beyond the institute we passed an immense tannery, which had been in full blast for the "Confederacy." Nothing was left of value. Neither hides, leather, nor tanning machinery remained—all was gone and the place looked desolate enough. Ascending a hill from this point we found ourselves on the railroad near Marietta.

PRISONERS CAPTURED—A CARAVAN OF BUTTER-NUTS.

During the night of the 2d, while the process of evacuating their positions was going on by the rebels, we took a large number of rebel prisoners, many of whom are conscripts, but among them there is quite a number of the regular army proper. Yesterday morning another large lot was gathered in near Kenesaw, and throughout the day, as we advanced toward the river, droves of them were picked up, some of them manifesting no chagrin whatever at being in Yankee hands, while others looked quite crestfallen. These prisoners, for the most part, look to be in good condition, and present quite a soldierly appearance. Among other prisoners, we captured the rebel Provost-Marshal of Marietta, who had been giving passes through the lines to such as would take their oath—he would now like a pass himself. Near a thousand prisoners have been secured.

MARIETTA AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

Marietta is immediately on the railroad to Atlanta; it is 118 miles south of Chattanooga, and 20 miles north of Atlanta, and 11 miles north of Chattahoochie River. We took possession of the place, and hold it as an important one. Marietta is, or has been, a very beautiful town—the prettiest we have seen since leaving Tennessee. It contained a population of about three thousand, and was a place of great wealth. It was also a place where considerable manufacturing was done for the rebels, in the way of shoes, clothing, caps, &c. It was noted for its paper manufactory, a large part of the paper used in the South being manufactured here. Much of the paper on which Confederate money and bonds are printed, was manufactured at this place. We captured no commissary stores or supplies here of consequence. Most of the citizens fled at our approach, carrying with them their effects. There were several Union men here, who have suffered every indignity and persecution at the hands of their bitter and relentless foes.

These remain, with the loss of all they possessed, but manifesting genuine joy at our appearance. Several families remain at Marietta, and I noticed some ladies who gave evidences of refinement, and who deported themselves with propriety and gentility; though others I observed, of the lower class, who looked filthy, uncouth, coarse and vulgar. No damage was done to the houses of Marietta—to the credit of our army be it spoken. To those citizens who remained, guards were furnished, and they remained at their homes in security, while patrols and guards were stationed through the town to prevent any damage being done to the houses and premises. Many of the buildings in the city are very handsome and extensive, and the general appearance of the place shows that the people have been cultivated, thrifty and refined. The suburbs and surroundings of Marietta are exceedingly beautiful—perhaps appearing more so than they really are, as contrasting so strongly with the mountain region through which we have passed, and in which we have been operating so long.

OUT OF THE WILDERNESS.

The capture of Marietta and the railroad beyond, brings us out of the mountains and swamps through which we have fought for the past month. We are six miles south of Marietta, on the railroad. We have good roads and a nice country. Wide, extended corn-fields are seen on either side, and palatial residences now vacated by the nabobs and lords of the soil, who owned and ruled this country, are all along the roadside, and we feel that we are emphatically out of the wilderness. All the citizens, or nearly all, and negroes, have been forced away by the rebels.

OUR PRESENT POSITION, ETC.

I write you within five miles of the Chattahoochie, while our advance is forward to that stream. As you celebrate this glorious day in the Queen City, with banners and drums, processions and fireworks, remember that our cannon are thundering along the Chattahoochie River, shaking the very walls of Atlanta, and give one rousing cheer for the Army of the Cumberland. We are pressing the enemy—cannon are heard to the right. Atlanta must be ours.

W. L. B.

Sherman's Supplies.

Headquarters Mil. Div. of the Mississippi,
In the Field, near Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 26, 1864.

Special Orders, No. 20.—I. The question of supplies to an army of this size is of the greatest possible importance, and calls for a most rigid economy. By comparing issues by the Commissary Departments, and the reports of the army commanders of "effective strength for duty," which embraces officers as well as men, it is found that a quantity of provisions is issued daily equal to fifty or seventy-five per cent. over the "effective strength." This proportion is entirely too large in our present situation, and either the quantity must be reduced, or the number of non-effectives brought within reasonable limits, by sending servants and others to the rear. Twenty-five per cent. is deemed a large and reasonable limit, and the Chief Commissary of the army in the field, as well as of all the garrisons and detachments dependent on the railroad south of Nashville, will see that issues are limited to that figure. The Chief Commissaries will be furnished with field reports from superior headquarters, and will call the attention of the proper commanding officers which requisitions exceed the number of men and officers for duty, with twenty-five per cent. added.

II. When, from interruption to railroads or any other cause, supplies cannot be had equal to this standard, the Commissaries will make issues as nearly as possible, for each ten days in advance, and must scale their issues, so that all parts of the army receive a fair proportion of each article. When deficiencies occur in the bread or small rations the Commissary may increase allowances of fresh beef, if on hand; and the Commanding General will approve the abstract of issues made in compliance with this order of substitution.

III. The effective strength of a brigade, division, corps or army will be construed to mean; Officers and men present for duty, sick, all carters, extra duty men that are armed, and "in arrest or confinement." Sick in hospital, unless there be a prospect of early recovery, should be sent to the post in the rear.

IV. Unarmed cooks, teamsters, prisoners and laborers are the only non-effectives with the army. All other persons dependent on our supplies are useless mouths, which we cannot afford to feed, and should be sent north of Nashville. Twenty-five per cent. is the maximum allowance for the class of non-effectives, but useful laborers, specified, and even those should be armed; the teamsters, especially, should have muskets in strong loops to their wagons, within easy reach, and cooks also might be armed. All details for actual duty will be made on the basis of effective strength, and if, on inspection, it be found that any commanding officer reports an effective strength greater than he can immediately parade for battle, his report, return, or requisition for stores or provisions will be deemed a false report under the Articles of War. By order of

Maj.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.

L. M. Dayton, Aid-de-Camp.

Gen. Sherman and a Reverend Speculator.

Some time since, Rev. W. P. Campbell, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Nashville, addressed a letter to Gen. Sherman, stating that there was, in Nashville, a large quantity of Confederate money which he could get hold of and take South, to buy cotton, if permitted to go through the lines, asserting that his object was to realize a handsome profit for the purpose of building a college at Nashville. Gen. Sherman received and read the letter, and threw it aside without answering it, as he knew nothing about the author, and supposed his motives were really good, while his plans were not permissable.

The reverend gentleman waited for a considerable length of time, when he addressed the General as follows:

Nashville, Saturday, June 4, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. Sherman:

Sir: I wrote you some time since relative to a permit to go South, and purchase cotton with Confederate money, and have received no answer. I presume you thought my college project was not feasible, and therefore did not give it attention. Now I will make this proposition: I will buy the cotton and divide the profits with you.

Yours, truly, W. P. CAMPBELL.

Gen. Sherman read the message, and immediately seized a pen and ink and wrote the following indorsement on the back:

"This is infamous. Gen. Webster will arrest this man, and punish him as his age and standing in the community demands."

The order was transmitted to Gen. Webster, who, in consideration of his age—he was sixty-five—has only ordered him North of the Ohio River.

The Accident on the Grand Trunk in Canada—The Verdict.

Correspondence of the Toronto Globe.

Montreal, Tuesday, July 12, 1864.

This evening Coroner Jones delivered his charge. After quoting Banker on the duty of a Coroner's Jury, describing the ill-fated train, and the persons in charge, he said the train approached the bridge without slackening speed. The usual signals of danger were exhibited. There was a rule that trains should stop on the south side of the river, and he asked did Burney know of it? Was he able to see the signal? Had he paid the attention necessary? Could he not have seen red lights? If a stranger to the road, and he did not know the rule, was it not his duty to stop the train on entering the bridge? With a speed of fifteen miles per hour had he power to stop? He (Burney) said that, without the brakesman's assistance, he could not stop on the bridge, yet the brakeman was not on duty. He was trimming a lamp. A competent witness, Mr. Shanley, said at the rate of fifteen miles and the whole train on the bridge, it would have been impossible with six brakesmen to stop it. Burney was engineman, a comparative stranger to the road, and was newly-appointed driver. But he had been seven years in the company's service, and had to deal with engines all the time. He bore a good character and was promoted in the usual way. Finn, one of the best conductors, knew the road and the rules. The engine was found reversed, which showed an effort to stop. The signal whistle was given just before the crash. The rule to stop before going on the bridge was proved to have been systematically violated. The observance of it was an exception; violations were not reported to the chief officers. Mr. Brydges and Mr. Bailey said the trains they were on always stopped, and that they should consider a violation of it a cause for instant dismissal. The conductors thought they observed its spirit by slackening. Had the rule been observed, Burney could not have failed to see the signal. Evidence was given that two brakemen should have been on the train. The jury were to judge of the reliability of the statements, and were empowered to declare how far, in their opinion, the engineman, being in the employ of the company, they were responsible for his acts. Murder implied malice, manslaughter the performance of some lawful act criminally or improperly. If no criminal charge could be made out, then the deaths of the ninety persons were the result of accident and by misadventure, arising from ignorance and error in judgment. A verdict was the opinion of twelve men.

The jury sat from 7 o'clock to 1:10. The following is the verdict:

"That L—— and others came to their death in consequence of having been precipitated, on the morning of the 28th of June last, with a locomotive engine and train of cars, the property of the Grand Trunk Railroad Company of Canada, into the River Richelieu, through the drawbridge over that river at or near the Beloeil; that it is the opinion of the jury that the said engine and train were so precipitated by the gross carelessness of William Burney, the driver in charge of the engine at the time it was so precipitated; that it is the opinion of the jury that the locomotive foreman at Richmond displayed a want of judgment and caution in putting a driver in charge of a train without first ascertaining, by personal investigation, whether such driver knew the road and signals; that the jury are further of opinion that the almost uniform neglect of the company's rule to stop before entering the south end of the bridge has had much to do with the above-mentioned accident, and that the neglect of the guardians of said bridge to report the repeated infraction of said rule is very reprehensible; that, moreover, the jury are of opinion that the train conveying said emigrants from Richmond should have been provided with at least one additional brakesman to the one on board, and that it was the duty of the conductor to provide such additional brakesman. And, lastly, the jury are of opinion that it would much tend to the safety of the traveling public in Canada if the drawbridge at the Beloeil be altogether abolished."

Fifteen jurors were in favor of the verdict.

LAW REPORTS.

Important Decision—Non-Intercourse Acts—What is Proceeding to a Rebel Port?

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. The Schooner George Darby and her Cargo.—The Collector of the Port on Sept. 26, 1863, seized the above vessel and cargo anchored in the harbor, having commenced to depart from this port, destined on a voyage to Beaufort, N. C. The next day a libel of information was filed against the vessel and cargo in the cause, demanding the forfeiture of the vessel and cargo and their condemnation to the use of the United States because of the violation of the acts of Congress of July 13, 1861, and May 12, 1862, (12 Stats. at L., 257 and 404,) and the proclamations of the President of Aug. 16, 1861, and May 2, 1862, and the rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury of May 12, 16 and 23, and of Aug. 28, 1862.

The Atlantic Navigation Company, a corporation established by the laws of the State of New-York, intervened by their Secretary and filed their answer and claim to the suit against the vessel, Oct. 1, 1862, claiming to be her true and bona fide owners, and taking an issue of general denial to all the charges inculpating the vessel in the matters alleged against her, the owners of the vessel not being owners of or claiming any interest in the cargo.

Various parties asserting interests in the property and merchandise laden on board, also intervened and filed claims and answers in full defence of the action implicating the cargo seized with the vessel.

The various issues were brought before the court for hearing in the December term of 1863, and were proceeded with for the prosecution and defence during five successive days, fully occupied in giving parol and documentary evidence and in submitting oral arguments thereon. The counsel for the respective parties reserving the privilege also of supplying further explanations and discussions upon the entire controversy by written briefs and arguments. The last of these papers were delivered to the court during the March and April terms of the present year. On the final submission of the case, however, it was agreed between the parties that the decision of the court should be limited to the issue with the vessel alone without affecting the claimants of the cargo or of the Government in that branch of the suit affecting the cargo, the counsel for those claimants withdrawing themselves with the consent of the United States Attorney from taking part in the issue in respect to the culpability of the vessel.

There seems to be no ground of controversy upon the proofs that the claimants of the vessel were at the time the voyage was undertaken, bona fide owners of the vessel; that the port of Beaufort, in the State of North Carolina, though territorially within the enemy's country, was, under the statutes and regulations in force in this respect, open and free to the lawful commerce of the United States in vessels duly cleared and licensed in the United States; that this vessel had been in proper form cleared and licensed at the Custom-house at this port for the voyage intended to be made at the time hence to that port, and that the cargo discovered upon the vessel, and alleged to be contraband of war and unlawfully placed there, was laden on board without the actual knowledge of or notice to the claimants or their agents of any illegal or irregular act on the part of the vessel in respect thereto, other than what the clearance and permit granted the vessel at the Custom-house, at this port, previous to her effort to leave the port on her intended voyage, may have imported in contemplation of law.

The gravamen of the charges against the vessel was, first, that she was carrying as part of her lading articles contraband of war, and secondly, that she was proceeding from this port to Beaufort, in violation of the provisions of the statute before referred to, as supplemented by the regulations of the Treasury Department, which are coöperating with the said statutes as an entire enactment.

The gist of the defence, except in the particular of fact, that the voyage complained of had not actually been entered upon and commenced when the vessel and cargo were seized, rests upon the proposition of law set up by the claimants, that the acts alleged to have been committed by the vessel were not unlawful within any provision of the existing law.

A succinct and connected statement of the terms of the acts of July 13, 1861, and May 12, 1862, together with the regulations appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, will exhibit a satisfactory exposition of the purport of the enactments governing the subject in question.

The Act of July 13, 1861, sec. 5, enacts that all commercial intercourse by and between the inhabitants of any State in a state of insurrection and those of the rest of the United States shall cease, and be unlawful so long as such condition of hostility shall continue, and all goods and merchandise coming from said States into the others by land or water, and all proceeding to the same, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same, shall be forfeited to the United States.

The Act of May 20, 1862, authorizes regulations to be adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the transportation of goods from any foreign or domestic port for the use of the insurgents, those regulations having the same sanction and force as statutory enactments.

The rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, admitted by the counsel for the claimants on the trial to be legally authenticated, were issued by the department in May and August, 1862, and are made in the libel of information substantive grounds of charge against the vessel in this suit. The true import of the Act of May 20, 1862, is to empower the Secretary of the Treasury to apply by his regulations conditions to the trade to be after permitted with insurrectionary ports, of the same efficiency as if imposed by direct legislation of Congress. And accordingly violations of the rules restrictive of such trade are subject to like penalties, as if the regulation was one of direct and positive legislation.

But the overt acts made criminal by the acts of Congress referred to in the libel of information in the cause, are those of actual trading or intercourse with the ports or citizens and inhabitants of insurrectionary places, or the proceeding or departure of vessels to carry into effect such intercourse or trading. The libel nowhere alleges that the purpose and intention to carry on commercial intercourse at Beaufort or with the rebels, or to supply them with articles contraband of war, in the contemplated voyage, subjects the vessel to condemnation and forfeiture.

The libel does not aver the purpose and intention *per se* of the owners of the vessel to prosecute an unlawful commercial intercourse with the enemy, or supply them with articles contraband of war, to be a criminal offence, subjecting the vessel to forfeiture. The allegations are that the ship is now at the port of New-York, and was there seized as forfeited to the United States "for proceeding to a State declared to be in insurrection against the United States, in violation of the acts of Congress and regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury," &c., &c.

If the preparation of the vessel for the voyage she purposed performing was in violation of the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury or the provisions of the act of Congress, it is not made by the libel the gravamen of the offence alleged to have been committed by her. The libel charges that "the said *George Darby* and cargo are forfeited to the United States for proceeding to a State," &c.

The vessel was seized and detained in the harbor immediately after leaving her dock, and in the open body of the harbor. The blow was struck when the criminal act was under premeditation and fully resolved upon, perhaps, mentally by the accused party, so that the guilty deed was morally accomplished, but it yet lacked that physical perpetration necessary to constitute the *delictum* which only is cognizable by civil law. The Government detectives, who sedulously supervised in secret the outfitting of the vessel in this port, and watched every step in her preparation, were obviously cautioned that she could not be interfered with whilst moored in the harbor, and waited until she cast off from her dock to arrest her in the act of violating the law "in proceeding" from this port to Beaufort. The arrest of the vessel was virtually concomitant with her casting off from her moorings, as the seizing officers went immediately on board her and she was brought to anchor immediately by their orders, and prevented from departing from this port or "proceeding" upon such undertaking.

The propositions of fact insisted on by the libelants are in substance, that the liquors taken on board the vessel were contraband of war, and that permits and licenses therefor were fraudulently and evasively obtained at the Custom-house, so as to make the clearances and permits therefor legally void; and that the vessel was seized proceeding on a voyage from this port to Beaufort, with a view to commercial intercourse there, in violation of the act of Congress referred to, she not having obtained a lawful permit therefor.

The claimants contest these positions of fact and law, denying that the vessel when arrested was *proceeding* on the voyage alleged, or that she was lawfully seizable in this port on the allegations contained in the libel; that the cordial laden on board her was contraband of war, or that the ship was responsible for the liquor admitted on board under the permit of the Custom-house, and insisting that neither the law nor the regulations of the Treasury Department make the vessel responsible for the liquors found on board of her.

I think the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the sloop *Active* (7 Cranch, 100) establishes the principle that the action of the schooner in this case, at anchor or in motion within the harbor, under way, with a view of pursuing a voyage to Beaufort, was not a proceeding or departure within the interdiction of the law, and does not authorize her arrest in this case. The vessel was not, in judgment of law, proceeding to the port of Beaufort in violation of law, until she had gone out of the port of New-York. There had accordingly no right of action accrued in the case when the vessel was attached by warrant, and the libel must be dismissed.

For the United States, District-Attorney Smith and Mr. Lowrey. For the vessel, Messrs. Webster and Craig.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 16, 1864.

$1,000	U. S. 6s. '81..C.	103	300	Erie Railway.....	113
38,000	do.	102⅞	1000	do.	113¼
5,000	U. S. 6s. '81..R.	103	100	do...b5	113⅜
11,000	U.S.6s,5-20s..C.	103⅞	700	do.	113½
25,000	do.	104	300	do...b10	113¾
31,000	do.	103¾	100	do...b30	115¼
1,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10 Feb. & Aug...	104¼	100	Erie Railway Pr..	113
			50	do.	112¾
15,000	U.S. 6s,1-yr.C..	94¾	300	Hud. Riv. R.	127
10,000	do.	94½	1000	Reading R.	130¼
5,000	La. State 6s....	72	1500	do.	130⅛
3,000	Cal. State 7s....	165	1000	do...b30	133
1,000	do.	164	400	do.	131
1,000	Ten. St. 6s. '90..	57¾	50	Mich. Cen. R.	134
10,000	Ohio & Miss.C..	48⅞	50	M. S. & N. I. R.	83
30,000	do.	48⅛	100	do.	82¾
6,000	Erie 3d M. B.	127	200	do...c	82¼
4,500	B..N.Y. & E. 1st	116	800	do.	83
2,000	Chi., B. & Q. 8s, 1st M.	128	100	do.	83¼
			200	do...b30	85
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	132	100	Ill. Cen. Scrip..e d	125
5,000	C.&N.W.1stM.c	103	100	do.	124¾
2,000	Chi. & R. I. Bs.	110	200	do.	124¾
3,000	P.,F. W. & C.2d	117	300	do.	124¼
200	Canton Co.	35	100	do...b15	125
200	do.	34¾	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	107¾
200	Cum. Coal Pref.	61¾	300	do...b10	108
200	do.	61¾	200	do.	107¾
50	Quicksilv. Min.	73	200	do...b30	109¾
50	Minn. Min. Co.	37	300	do...b10	108¾
100	Mariposa M. Co.	41¾	100	Chic. & N. W.	51
200	do.	41¾	300	do.	50⅞
50	do.	42	150	do...b30	52¾
300	do...b10	42	300	Chi.&N.W.Pref.	86¾
50	Copake Iron M.	6¾	200	Chic. & R. I. R...c	109
100	do.	6¾	100	do.	109¼
600	N. Y. Central.	132¾	700	do.	109½
100	Chi. & Alt. R.	87	18	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	128
100	H. & St. J. R...c	35	400	Clev. & Tol. R.	135
100	Han. & St. J. Pr..c	82			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100	Erie Railway...s3	113¼	200	Hudson Riv. R...c	127¾
200	do.	113¼	200	Ill. Cen. R...e-d	125¼
100	do.	113¼	100	do.	125¼
300	do...c	113¼	200	do...c	125
100	do...s3	113¾	300	do.	125
100	do...e	113¾	100	do.	125⅜
100	do.	113¾	100	do...b3	125¾
100	do...s5	113¾	200	do.	125½
100	do...b5	113¾	200	Clev. & Pitts....e	107¾
100	do...c	113¼	100	do...bnw	108
100	do...s3	113¼	100	Chi. & R. I. R...c	109¼
300	Reading R....e	131¾	200	do.	109½
200	do...s3	131¾	100	do...c	109¾
300	do...s3	131¾	200	Canton Co....e	35
200	do.	131½	100	do.	35¼
200	M. S. & N. I. R...c	83	100	Cumb. Coal Co...e	62½
200	do...b3	83¼	100	Quick. Min. Co.s3	74¾
200	do...c	83	100	Mariposa M. Co...	42
100	do...b3	83¼	600	do...s3	42
500	do...c	82⅞			

Saturday, July 16—P. M.

In reference to the financial applications of the Government, and the ability and disposition of the Associated Banks to meet them, it was stated in the street this afternoon that the Banks had formally apprised Secretary Fessenden of their readiness to loan the Government $50,000,000, either directly on Gold-bearing bonds, or on 7-30 Treasury Notes, redeemable or fundable at maturity, the banks agreeing to pay in greenbacks for the bonds or notes as speedily as practicable, and asking the Secretary to extend the time for the payment of each separate installment as far as compatible with his authority and necessities. It was also stated that a new Committee had been appointed to arrange the terms and conditions of the loan with Mr. Fessenden. This committee was likewise reported at a late hour in the afternoon as being in consultation with the Secretary on the details of the loan business.

Secretary Fessenden, it is said, will return to the Capital to-night.

Money has been rather less stringent to-day. Call loans to stock-brokers have been negotiable on somewhat easier terms. Speculators in produce and merchandise, however, found no positive relaxation in the market, but, on the contrary, very decided reluctance on the part of lenders to make any fresh advances to them, unless at extreme rates. Collaterals were closely scrutinized.

Gold closed last evening at 250, and was to-day worked up to 258½, but was not in much request, save for Custom-house purposes, and by 4 o'clock it had again receded to 255. Sterling Exchange was quoted at one time as high as 280 in currency, with, however, a limited inquiry. The day's exports of Specie amounted to only $252,313, of which the *City of Baltimore*, for Liverpool, took out $245,563.

SHIPMENTS OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK, WEEK ENDING JULY 16.

July 13, steamer Arabia, Liverpool, American gold	$5,000
July 13, steamer Arabia, Liverpool, sovereigns	2,780
July 13, steamer Arabia, Liverpool, gold bars	43,343
July 14, steamer Mexico, Havana, American gold	3,619
July 16, steamer New-York, Bremen, German silver	400
July 16, steamer New-York, Southampton, American gold	6,350
July 16, steamer City of Baltimore, Liverpool	227,875
July 16, steamer City of Baltimore, sovereigns	17,682
Total for the week	307,594
Previously reported	29,350,965
Total since Jan. 1, 1864	$29,658,559

The Stock Market opened rather stronger for Government Securities, which were in improved demand, as also the shares of the Western Railways, in which moderate transactions were reported at the usual Saturday session of either Stock Board. The shares of the New-York Roads were weak, and lightly dealt in. Coal stocks were heavy and lower. At the close of business hours in the Street, the market was depressed, especially for the fancies, by apprehensions of a continuance of the extreme stringency in the money market, in view of the reported successful consummation of Secretary Fessenden's negotiations with the representatives of the Associated Banks. At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made in comparison with the same hour on Friday:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1861....	103	103	Mich. Central...	132¾	133⅛
U. S. 5-20's ex. c.	104	103⅞	Mich. Southern...	83	82¾
N. Y. Central...	132¾	132½	Illinois Cen......	123¾*	124¼
Erie............	113⅜	113⅛	Pittsburgh.......	107⅛	107¾
Erie Preferred..	111⅜	112¾	Fort Wayne.....	112⅜	112⅜
Hudson..........	127	127¾	Rock Island....	109⅛	109⅜
Canton..........	35	35	Reading.........	130⅛	131⅛
Treas. Cer., new	94⅜	94¼	Quicksilver......	72⅜	74⅛
Toledo..........	134⅜	135	Cum'land Coal..	61	62⅜
Northwest.......	51	51⅛	Mariposa.........	42¾	42⅜
Ohio & M. Certfs	48⅜	48⅜	N. West Pref....	86	86

*Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants' Exchange.	96½	Ocean	95
State of New-York	110	Metropolitan	116
Commerce	104	Imp. and Traders'	106
Broadway	180		

And the following bids for the Railroad Bonds:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	117	Ill. Central, '75	132
N. Y. Real Estate	112¼	Al. & T. H. 1sts	112
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	121	Al. & T. H. 2ds. Pref.	96
N. Y. Convt. '76	132	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	115
Erie 3ds, '83	125	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bonds	102
Erie 4ths, '80	120	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	103
Erie 5ths, '88	120	Del., L. & W. 1sts	118
Buff., N. Y. & E., '77	116	Del., L. & W. 2ds	121½
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	116	Tol. & Wab. Ext.	105½
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '72	114	Chi. & Tol. S. F.	115
Harlem 3ds '68	104	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1st	129
Mich. C. new, 1sts	137	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	118
Chi. B. & Quincy	128	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	99
Mich. S. 2ds	102	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	61
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	118	Atlantic & G. W.	99

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York is as follows: Total receipts, $1,325,797, including for Customs, $94,704; total payments $862,059; total balance, $23,087,952.

The total receipts from Customs, at this port, during the week, ending this evening, have been $678,824.

Of the week's Coal business, the Philadelphia *Ledger* of this morning says:

"The following abstract of Company reports shows the coal tonnage for the week and season, as compared with corresponding time last year:

Companies.	Week.	Season.	Last Season.	Increase.
Reading R....	26,360	1,767,992	1,717,357	50,640
Schuyl. Nav....	4,036	399,578	334,723	64,895
Lehigh V. R....	14,808	276,549	265,852	10,697
Lehigh Nav....	19,032	790,482	706,078	85,303
Del. and Lack.	25,312	662,797	609,834	52,963
Del. and Hud..	24,058	330,100	290,962	39,138
Penn. Coal....	20,309	307,207	207,331	99,916
Shamokin......	6,807	199,627	152,786	46,841
Broad Top.....	9,723	209,300	157,100	52,250
Lykens Val....	4,798	60,150	40,668	19,481
Trevorton......	1,500	31,177	30,579	998
Total.....	156,833	5,045,399	4,515,765	523,032

The supply of coal the past week has been short from the Schuylkill region, but the tonnage for the season is quite full, and now reaches the very large aggregate tonnage, for the middle of summer, of over *five millions of tons!* The increase over the tonnage to the corresponding time last year is something over half a million of tons! The difficulty of the men running coal trains of the Reading Road Company is fast closing up. The strike among workmen stopped twenty trains. By the energy of the officers of the company twelve of the twenty trains have been put in active operation, and the probability is the remainder of the trains will be in operation in a very short time, and all without yielding to demands emanating from a sworn combination of workmen.

Markets.

Buffalo, Saturday, July 16.

Flour opened dull, and closed firmer and more active. Wheat opened dull and closed firm; sales No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2 08@$2 10. Other grains neglected. Corn opened dull, and closed firmer, with improved demand; sales at $1 33@$1 34½@$1 35 for No. 2, closing firm at the outside price. Oats dull and in limited request; quoted 88@90c. Canal Freights dull; to New-York, Wheat, 18c.; Corn, 16c.; Oats, 10c.

Oswego, Friday, July 15.

Flour 25c.@50c. lower. Wheat lower; no sales. Corn 2c.@3c. lower; No. 1 held at $1 46. Oats quiet. Canal Freights—Flour, 57c.; Wheat, 13c.; Corn, 11½c.; Oats, 7c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—446 bbls. Flour, 53,200 bushels Wheat, 38,580 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—400 bbls. Flour, 13,900 bushels Wheat, 7,300 bushels Corn. *Shipped by Railroad*—1,027 bbls. Flour.

St. Louis, Friday, July 15.

Tobacco lower and inactive. Cotton lower; sales at $1 75 for strictly Middling; receipts 107 bales. Flour flat; no sales. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn 4c.@6c. lower; sales at $1 30@$1 36. Oats unchanged. Whisky unsettled; sales at $1 68@$1 70.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	July 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Hecla	July 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	July 23	New-York	Southa'pton.
Australasian	July 27	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	July 30	New-York	Southampton
Europa	Aug. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Aug. 6	New-York	Southa'pton.
Bremen	Aug. 13	New-York	Southampton.
Hansa	Aug. 27	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Manchester	July 2	Liverpool	New-York
Westminster	July 5	Liverpool	New-York
Edinburgh	July 6	Liverpool	New-York
Edinburgh	July 6	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	July 9	Liverpool	New-York
Kangaroo	July 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Europa	July 12	Liverpool	New-York
Marathon	July 16	Liverpool	New-York
Scotia	July 19	Liverpool	New-York
Virginia	July 23	Liverpool	Boston
Africa	July 30	Liverpool	New-York
Persia	Aug. 6	Liverpool	Boston
Asia	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York
China	Aug. 17	Southampton	New-York
America	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York
New-York	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York
Bremen	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.
We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.
VERMILYE & CO.

THE
COLUMBIA GOLD MINING COMPANY,
OF COLORADO.
CAPITAL..............................120,000 SHARES.
NOMINAL PAR, $10 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.
STOCK FULL PAID, AND NOT LIABLE TO ASSESSMENT.
TRUSTEES.
JAMES W. ELWELL, Esq., of the firm of James W. Elwell & Co., No. 57 South-st.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, Esq., President of the Bank of North America.
THOMAS R. FOSTER, Esq., late of the firm of Foster & Stephenson.
JAMES D. FISH, Esq., President of the Marine Bank.
JAMES L. HATHAWAY, Esq., Merchant, No. 171 Pearl-st.
ROBERT P. PERRIN, Esq., Cashier of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.
PRESIDENT.
THOMAS R. FOSTER, Esq.
BANKERS.
MARINE BANK.
SECRETARY.
SAMUEL E. SEYMOUR, Esq.
MINING SUPERINTENDENT.
HENRY A. COOK, Esq., Central City, Colorado.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. LORD, DAY & LORD, New-York.
Messrs. WAKELEY & READ, Central City, Colorado.
Mines, the celebrated Bobtail, Fisk, and other well-known Lodes, including, also a "Tunnel Claim" of 5,000 consecutive feet, or nearly a mile in length, directly on the Fisk Lode, commencing immediately opposite Black Hawk Point, at Black Hawk City. The whole property embracing 8,700 feet, with a valuable quartz mill now running and in successful operation. The Bobtail and Fisk Lodes are considered the richest and best in the Territory, having yielded larger amounts of gold than any other in Colorado. The company confidently expect to commence paying at an early day a monthly dividend of One Per Cent. in gold.
Subscription books of the company for only a limited number of shares, are now open at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Esq., No. 52 William-st., at the price of $5 per share, $3 to be paid at the time of subscription.
Parties who are desirous of securing any of the stock at the above low price, are informed that the company intend closing the books shortly, after which time no stock will be sold less than par.
Printed prospectus, showing the great value of the property of the company, are ready for delivery.

KINGS COUNTY
WAR ENLISTMENT LOAN,
$1,000,000,
COUPON BONDS.
KINGS COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, July 7, 1864.
Proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of Kings County, until 2 P. M., on
WEDNESDAY, July 20, 1864,
FOR
$1,000,000
OF
KINGS COUNTY WAR ENLISTMENT BONDS, Issued by authority of Chapters No. 8 and 72 of the Laws of 1864, and by resolution of the Board of Supervisors, adopted May 3, 1864.
The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, dated Aug. 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, to wit: On the first days of May and November. The principal will be due and payable as follows:
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1879.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1880.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1881.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1882.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1883.
The proposals must state the number of Bonds desired, the amount of premium PER BOND, and for which year maturing.
The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, on the first day of August, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively, when the bonds will be ready for delivery.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Kings County War Enlistment Loan," and be addressed to the County Treasurer.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if deemed necessary to protect the interest of the County.
THOMAS A. GARDINER, County Treasurer.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.
OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.
Notice is hereby given that the CAPITAL STOCK of the SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY will be increased by the issue of ten thousand (10,000) shares of fifty ($50) dollars each, making the whole capital ONE MILLION DOLLARS ($1,000,000.)
The holders of the present stock of the Company are entitled to subscribe, AT PAR, for as many shares of the new stock as they may have of the old stock standing in their names on the books of the Company on the fifteenth (15th) day of July inst.
The books of subscription will be opened at the office of the Company on the 15th day of July inst., and will remain open until the 25th of July inst., both inclusive, and all shares not subscribed for on the 25th will be deemed to be relinquished, and will be at the disposal of the Board of Directors.
The whole amount subscribed for will be payable at the time of subscription.
The rights to subscribe may be assigned.
The transfer books will be closed from the 15th of July to the 8th of August, both inclusive.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,
Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

KANSAS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
We will receive bids for one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, ($125,000,) twenty-year 7 per cent. semi-annual coupon Bonds of the State of Kansas, to be opened at our office on the 20th inst., at noon. Principal and interest will be payable in New-York. The entire debt of the State of Kansas is at present only two hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars, ($248,000,) and is, by Constitution, limited to one million dollars. These Bonds may, therefore, be recommended as a specially desirable investment.
For further particulars inquire at our office.
EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864. No. 8 Broad-st.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 650 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
DIRECTORS:

BENJAMIN LODER,	WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
C. G. CORNELL,	THOMAS McLELLAND,
BENJAMIN T. SEALEY,	JOHN S. MARTIN,
CONRAD BRAKER, JR.,	ROBERT DUNLAP,

EDWARD C. ROBINSON,
Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Have for immediate delivery the various denominations of the National 10-40 Loan.
U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.
E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS
and
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
and
U. S. LOAN AGENTS.
NO. 38 WALL-STREET,
receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS.
Also,
BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881, on favorable terms.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.
THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,
Will receive subscriptions free of charge for the new Six per cent. Bonds at 106, Interest payable in gold.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICES:
NO. 650 BROADWAY AND NO. 54 WALL-ST.
This Company insures buildings, vessels in port, merchandise, farm houses, barns, household furniture, and other personal property, against loss and damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
WILLIAM S. CORWIN, President.
WILLIAM H. KIPP, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

WM. S. CORWIN,	NATHAN CLARK,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,	HENRY SILBERHORN,
ROBERT DUNLAP,	ALBERT WEBB,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,	JACOB FINK,
HENRY P. DEGRAAF,	JOHN N. HAYWARD,
CHARLES HUDSON,	WM. TILDEN,
JOHN W. SAGEMAN,	HARFORD B. KIRK,
JAMES W. TRASK,	J. H. JOHNSTON,
JOHN S. MARTIN,	AMOS C. LITTELL,
PEARSON S. HALSTEAD,	CHARLES G. CORNELL,
WALTER W. PRICE,	WM. P. DAVID,
THOMAS McLELLAND,	PATRICK DICKIE,
JOHN H. JAMES,	TRISTRAM ALLEN,
RUSSELL CRANE,	RICHARD F. CARMAN,
CONRAD BRAKER, JR.,	R. M. VAIL.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 Broadway, New-York, July 14, 1864.
This company has this day declared a Scrip Dividend of Fifty Per Cent. to the policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the company's business for the year ending June 30, 1864, deliverable Oct. 10, 1864.
Also, an Interest Dividend of Six Per Cent. in cash, on the scrip of 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863, payable Oct. 10, 1864.
Also, a regular Semi-Annual Cash Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 18th inst.
This company has also resolved to REDEEM IN CASH, on the 15th day of August next, its Scrip Issues of 1857 and 1858, with six per cent. interest added.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this company, having made all the reservations of surplus required by the second section of an act of the Legislature of New-York, passed at the last session thereof, entitled "An Act to amend an Act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed July 25, 1853, in regard to the investment of their capital and surplus profits, (which reservations amount to the sum of $311,946 21,) have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend out of the earnings of the road for six months, ending 30th June, of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT, (less the Government tax of 5 per cent.,) on the PREFERRED STOCK. Also, a dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the COMMON CAPITAL STOCK, free of Government tax. Both payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 19th inst., and be reopened on the 5th day of August.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—The Semi-annual Dividend, free from Government tax, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st of July, 1864. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., July 11, 1864.
The Board of Directors of this company have declared a cash Dividend of Five Per Cent., and an extra cash Dividend of Three Per Cent., both payable at the usual place, on and after 1st August next, free of Government tax.
The transfer books will close on the evening of 20th inst., and reopen on 2d of August.
GEO. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS., NEW-YORK, July 5, 1864.
CASH CAPITAL..............................$200,000 00
NET SURPLUS, July 1, 1864.......... 68,078 62
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. free from Government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.
The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 18th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 18th inst.
By order. D. B. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.
The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, July 14.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the shares of the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 5th of August proximo, at the office of the Company, in this City, and at the Transfer Agency, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, to the stockholders as registered at the respective offices.
The transfer books of the Company will close on the 20th of July instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter.
By order of the Board,
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., July 8, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. for the past six months, free of Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on the 21st inst. whose names are on the Stock Ledger on the 16th inst.
Dividend payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.'s office, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 25th inst.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.
A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW YORK,
Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,
J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.
This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.
Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR
AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT
Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.
For sale by LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.
Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.
For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,
THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,
And an article of
SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
ROBERT MORTON,
No. 469 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
MME. PUTNAM'S
PATENT STOCKING SUPPORTER.
An invention designed to promote the comfort of ladies and children, by doing away with the other method of supporting the stocking by means of an elastic or garter, the injurious effects of which every lady is assured. This new supporter leaves the limbs entirely free, and allows the blood full circulation. It is more easily adjusted and more durable than the common garter. It is peculiarly adapted for children, as it cannot possibly get out of place. Ladies are requested to call and examine the article for themselves.
Wholesale and retail depot No. 627 Broadway, New-York. MMES. A. COFFEE & CO.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MATCHED HORSES, black, 16 hands high, 5 and 6 years old; sound and kind; warranted. Can be seen at stable No. 1 East 28th-st. For particulars inquire of M. T. RUNYON, No. 163 Maiden-lane, or N. SULLIVAN, No. 24 Park-place.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON.......... 3,204 tons.... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE............ 3,204 tons.... 900-horse power
EUGENIE..............(Afloat).... 900-horse power
FRANCE...............(Building).... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.........(Building)...1,100-horse power
Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY............Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE........WEDNESDAY............Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY............Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE........WEDNESDAY............Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY............Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine)..............$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)........$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ERIN—building	3,215	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	....
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse,
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
WESTMINSTER....................Saturday, July 30.
VIRGINIA..........................Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN...............................Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA..................Saturday, Sept. 10.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—Steamship LOUISIANA, Capt. PROWSE, for LIVERPOOL, will leave Pier No. 47, North River, on SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 12 M. Letters received at the office of the subscribers until 11½ A. M.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY..........July 16
ETNA........................SATURDAY..........July 23
EDINBURGH...............SATURDAY..........July 30
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.
The first-class steamship
NORTHERN LIGHT,
DAVID WILSON, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock M.
The new steamship COSTA RICA, Capt. A. G. JONES, will succeed the NORTHERN LIGHT, and sail Aug. 3.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
To sail on
SATURDAY, JULY 23, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
The United States Mail Side-wheel Steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander,
Will sail as above from Pier No. 46, North River, third pier above the foot of Canal-st. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.
N. B.—The ELECTRIC SPARK will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, August 6.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.
The fine new steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, AT NOON,
from Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to D. N. CARRINGTON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—The steamer
MARY POWELL,
Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT Fort Hamilton.
The NAUSHON leaves:
Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.
Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also the shore line to Saybrook and New-London.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. daily, without exception, at A. M. Lands at 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAvorite barges HARVEST HOME and the RHINEBECK, with steamboats such as desired. Also, Pleasant Valley, St. Ronan's Well and other groves, to let. Excursion Office, No. 382 West-st., corner Barrow.
H. B. CROSSETT.

TO LET TO EXCURSION PARTIES—Dudley's Grove, near Hastings; Newark Bay Grove, Saltersville; Myers' New Grove, Staten Island; the large new barges WALTER SANDS and MAYFLOWER, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

BIDDLES' GROVE AND WOODBRIDGE PARK.—The splendid new barges STELLA and GERALDINE, a large steamer with saloons, also small steamers for picnics and excursions.
R. V. BONNELL & CO., No. 159 Front-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums of $500 and under.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
The July dividend (free from Government tax) will be paid on and after July 18.
LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES C. STONEALL, CHARLES COOPER, } Vice-Presidents.
THOMAS W. COWDEN, Treasurer.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Cor. of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.
SIX PER CENT interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
All moneys deposited on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.
ASSETS............................$1,023,668 64
ALL MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Six per cent. interest allowed, free of Government tax, on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
Bank open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Bank Books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.
On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6:15 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.
Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., 11:10 A. M., and 4 P. M.
Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.
For further information apply to office on the pier.
Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.
WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M. 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.
L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers for Saratoga Springs on SATURDAYS can take the 4 P. M. train, and arrive at Saratoga, without change of cars, at 11 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall. JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, MICHAEL BROPHY, WM. JOYCE, } Committee on Roads.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:
Woolen Gray Blankets, army standard, to weigh five pounds and measure 7 feet by 5 feet 6 inches, (with the letters U. S. in black, 4 inches long, in the centre.)
Woolen Stockings, made with fashioned toes, without seams, army standard, to weigh three pounds per dozen.
Army standard samples of each of the above articles can be seen at this office, to which deliveries must *strictly conform*. Bidders must state in their proposals the price, (which must be given in writing as well as in figures,) the *quantity*, and *time of delivery*.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and when the bidder or guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to as being such by some public functionary of the United States.
Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not *fully comply with the requirements* of this advertisement *will not be received*.
Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, and bids must be indorsed with the name of the article bid for.
G. H. GROSMAN,
Asst. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.
PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.
The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.
Application will be made for a new certificate.
The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 20 William-st.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY.
COUNTY BOUNTY THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.
Hand Money—County to New Recruits or Veterans..$20
United States to New Recruits.............................. 10
United States to Veterans..................................... 15
The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, have resolved to recommence the business of recruiting for the army, with the view of raising the quota in anticipation of a new call by the President for men.
Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, at Tammany Hall, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st.
The following are the various Provost-Marshals' Offices:
Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-street.
Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner Broome and Crosby streets.
Sixth District—Capt. Koster, corner Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-street.
Seventh District—Frederick C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.
Eighth District—Benjamin F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.
Ninth District—Wm. Dunning, corner Forty-seventh-street and Broadway.
All recruits will receive in their own hands the County Bounty of $300, and any party bringing a Recruit will receive a County Premium of $20, in cash, for every man, whether new Recruit or Veteran, and a certificate entitling the bearer to the United States Premium of $10 for a new Recruit, and $15 for a Veteran.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 4, 1864.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman of Committee.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDING in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Money payable only where the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and fifty ($150) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

NOTICE.
Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured for three years from the Provost-Marshal of their District, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants, Bankers and General Volunteer and Substitute Association, office No. 428 Broadway.

HEADQUARTERS 84TH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.
GENERAL ORDERS NO. 17.—MEMBERS of this regiment who failed to accompany it to Baltimore on the 12th inst., will report immediately to Capt. JOHN H. BRADY, at headquarters, and be prepared to join the command on MONDAY next, 18th inst.
They will be uniformed and equipped on their arrival at camp. By order, THOS. BARCLAY,
Major Commanding.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.
ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and seventy dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office No. 2 Park-place.

A CARD.—SIX ALIEN SUBSTITUTES, ALready accepted for three years, will exempt principals, enrolled or drafted. Inquire of WESTBROOK & ORSBORNE, Counselors at Law, No. 195 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS HIGH-stoop four-story brown-stone house and carriage-house, containing every modern improvement, in an unexceptionable neighborhood, near 5th-av.; a very desirable residence for those seeking a magnificent establishment; an interview may take place by addressing HARRISON, Box No. 138 *Times* Office; principals only treated with.

FOR SALE—AT TUCKAHOE, WESTCHESTER Co., N. Y., 18 miles by Harlem Railroad, the handsome residence of Dr. Nordquist, consisting of a main building with two wings, containing nine rooms conveniently arranged; a large garden well stocked with choice fruit, handsome lawn, evergreens, flowers, a well of excellent water, stable, etc.; retired, and only 300 yards from depot. For particulars inquire of E. W. WHITNEY, with H. A. Johnson & Co., No. 50 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE "HOLMES Place," Pittsfield, Mass. The house is furnished and ready for immediate occupation. The garden and premises are in a high state of cultivation, and contain a large number of fruit trees. The mansion is beautifully situated, and is about ½ mile from the village of Pittsfield, Berkshire Co., Mass. Apply on the premises, or to WM. R. PLUNKETT, Attorney-at-Law, Pittsfield, Mass.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

TO LET.

WAREHOUSES.—TO LET, A LARGE, FIRE-proof building, with high and thoroughly lighted cellar; even temperature the year round. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD CAN BE procured by families at the country residence of the advertiser; pleasant location, comfortable rooms, liberal table; plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

NEWPORT BOARD.—VERY FINE ACCOMmodation for a private family, from the 1st of August. Location very desirable. For particulars inquire at No. 80 East 15th-st. Also, furnished rooms, without board, at No. 80 East 15th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
BRILLIANT ATTRACTION.
Second week of the Gorgeous Pantomime,
MAZULM;
OR
THE NIGHT OWL.

AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
The celebrated comic Pantomimist—TONY DENIER, CLOWN, Mr. C. K. FOX Mr. GEO. DAVENPORT and Mlle. LOUISE will appear, together with the attractive
CORPS DE BALLET,
under the direction of Mons. GROSSE, late MAITRE DU BALLET of the RAVEL TROUPE.
The graceful and elegant MLLE. ERNESTINE, in her BEAUTIFUL DANCES.
MR. J. H. CLIFFORD, ETHIOPIAN COMEDIAN, in his favorite Songs and Jig Dances.
EVERY MORNING at 11, and at 1½, 4½ and 9½ P. M., will be exhibited, for the first time in America, a
NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT,
L'ORCHESTRION,
possessing the power and tone of a
FULL ORCHESTRA,
together with the capabilities of adaptation as a
CHURCH ORGAN.
The following music is executed by this
WONDERFUL INVENTION;
L'Ouverture du Freyschutz.
L'Ouverture de Norma.
Fantaisie sur les Huguenots.
L'Ouverture de Guillaume Tell.
L'Ouverture des Huguenots.
Les Pèlerins au bord du Rhin, Valse.
"NASON'S NEW PATENT VENTILATOR, DRIVEN BY STEAM, will be in operation, driving and diffusing through the Lecture Room and Museum 30,000 FEET OF PURE COOL AIR PER MINUTE.
To be seen at all hours,
MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD-FISH,
BROUGHT HERE IN DRY, SOLID CLAY!!!
FOUR SPLENDID SEALS, JUST CAPTURED.
FAT CHILD, GIANT GIRL, FRENCH GIANT, THE TWO SMALLEST DWARFS LIVING, THE THREE ALBINO CHILDREN, BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA, TWO LIVING KANGAROOS, LIVING PORCUPINE, MINIATURE SKATING POND, MOVING WAX FIGURES, HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER, THE MUSICAL SEAL, MONSTER SERPENTS, AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Phrenological Examinations by Prof. LIVINGSTON.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S. MONDAY.
TWELFTH NIGHT
of the engagement of the eminent artiste,
MISS AVONIA JONES.
First time here, Shakespeare's tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET.
In which Miss Avonia Jones will appear as Juliet.
Mr. Chas. Fisher, Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr. Geo. Holland, Mr. Norton, Mr. Daly, Mr. Moore, Mr. Browne, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Pope, Mrs. John Sefton and Mrs. F. Warren (her first appearance here) will also perform.
Tuesday—THE LADY OF LYONS.
Pauline..................................Miss Avonia Jones
Wednesday—LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
Margaret Elmore.......................Miss Avonia Jones

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES. No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE CALENBERG & VAUPEL PIANOS
"They are unsurpassed for volume and sweetness of tone, elasticity of touch and durability; they are perfect and superior to any others made in this country, &c., &c."—Testimonial of the most celebrated artists. Warranted for six years. Warerooms Nos. 99 and 101 Bleecker-st., two blocks west of Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $85 to $500 each.
CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.
MASON BROTHERS.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1 cent per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, N. Y. Peloubet's superior Harmoniums, $100 and $125; with pedals, $200 to $500. Instruments to let, or sold on installments.

INSTRUCTION.

TWO GENTLEMEN OF MANY YEARS experience, offer their services to a few select families, in the City or country, to instruct their children thoroughly in Classics, Modern Languages, English, and Piano; both are graduates, and one from the University of France; is widely known in this City; best references given. Address INSTRUCTORS BOX, No. 121 *Times* Office.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE, is now open.
WM. J. FISH.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Mineral Springs, N. J., reached by Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 8½ A. M. and 4 P. M. E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Nine cottages on this property, not injured by the late fire, are now to let furnished, with board.
IRO. BAINBRIDGE.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, AT GREENPORT, L. I., is now open for the reception of guests. Address A. SMITH, Greenport, L. I.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

FOR ADOPTION.—A RESPECTABLE FAMILY, willing to adopt a four-week's-old nice little girl, will have the kindness to address a note to MARY, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF CHURCH SEATS; enough to seat about 300; suitable for a lodge room or school. A. S. WHEELER, No. 365 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

WOOL SORTERS WANTED.
Wanted immediately four good wool sorters for a mill in the country. Apply to
JOSEPH RIPLEY & SON,
No. 68 Pine-st.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT COOKS, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, nurses, houseworkers, girls lately landed, &c., are immediately suited at the Large Employment House, corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st. Also, male help.

REBEL COMMERCE.

Trouble Between the State and Confederate Governments—Official Documents.

MEMORIAL OF FOUR GOVERNORS.

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, Governors of their respective States, beg leave, respectfully, to invite the attention of Congress to the fact that the States of the Confederacy have great need of many articles for State use which can only be obtained by importation. And the Legislatures of several of the States have made appropriations for the purpose of exporting cotton and other productions, and importing necessary articles for the use of the States, including clothing, shoes, blankets, and other articles indispensably necessary to the comfort of the troops in Confederate service, who frequently suffer from want of necessary articles, which it is not, at the time, in the power of the Confederate Government to furnish. These exportations and importations are to be made by the Governors of the States, under the authority of the Legislatures, at the risk and expense of the States, upon vessels purchased or chartered for that purpose.

The Governors of several of the States, in the execution of the acts of their State Legislatures, have purchased or chartered steamers, preparatory to the exportation of cotton which they now have on hand as the property of the States, to place funds abroad with which to purchase supplies, to be returned upon the vessels to Confederate ports for State use. At this point they regret to say that they are met by an order from the Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority of the President, which prohibits the Custom-house officer from granting clearance to vessels owned or chartered by the States with State cargoes, some of which are now aboard, unless they will consent to allow the Confederate Government to use one-half the storage room of their vessels upon terms which would cause actual loss to the States. Surrounded by all the embarrassments with which they have to contend, they cannot consent to this; and believing as they do, that the order has grown out of an erroneous construction of the late act of Congress, which, as they understood it, exempts the States from all the restrictions thrown around exportations, and importations made by private individuals or companies; and feeling assured that those who represent the sovereign States and people would fail to carry out the views or wishes of the people or the Governments of their respective States, if they should by any law or regulation to prohibit the States from the exportation of their own productions upon their own vessels, or such as they may charter for that purpose, and the importation of such supplies as they need, the undersigned appeal with confidence to Congress to remove said restriction, and enact such laws as shall secure to all vessels in the service of the States speedy clearances upon application to the Custom-house officers at the ports from which the vessels are expected to go to sea.

While the undersigned are aware of the importance of exportations and importations by the Confederate Government, and would gladly facilitate its operations in every proper way, they are of the opinion it is better that each Government should conduct its own business and affairs for itself.

But independently of the view of the case, they cannot yield their assent to the doctrine that the Confederate Government has any right to impose any such restrictions upon the States, or compel them to submit to any such terms. When in their power to assist the Confederate Government with State vessels, they will do so with great pleasure, but they will not consent to do this under compulsion.

They deny that the provision in the Constitution which authorizes Congress "to regulate commerce among the several States" confers the power to destroy the commerce of States, or to detain State vessels till they consent to relinquish half their storage room to the Confederate Government. If Congress has the power to place this restriction upon the commerce and vessels of the States, it may claim for the Confederacy three-fourths or nine-tenths of the room, or may deny the right of the State to clear a vessel upon any terms. The power to regulate commerce does not include the power to destroy it or to put any such restrictions upon it.

The undersigned beg leave, further, to submit to the consideration of Congress the question of the propriety of allowing the State to export produce and import supplies necessary for State use, free of export and import duties, as the importations are made for the public use, and in furtherance of our cause.

In considering this question it is hoped Congress will not fail to take into account the fact that the legislatures of part if not all the states have passed laws exempting cotton and other property belonging to the Confederate Government, within the limits of the State, from all State tax; and they submit, whether upon principles of reciprocity and comity, apart from the want of constitutional power in Congress to tax State property, it is not the duty of Congress to exempt State property, including exportations and importations by the States from all Confederate taxation. The undersigned beg leave to add that it is not their intention to import articles of luxury, or, indeed, any articles not necessary for the public use and for the comfort of the troops from their respective States, in military service.

April, 1864.

J. E. BROWN, Governor of Georgia.
CHAS. CLARK, Governor of Mississippi.
T. H. WATTS, Governor of Alabama.
Z. B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina.

GOV. BROWN TO JEFF. DAVIS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, MILLEDGEVILLE, May 9, 1864.

I have purchased thirty-thousand soldiers' blankets for the State of Georgia, now in the islands, and have to send out cotton to pay for them. The steamer *Little Ada*, chartered by the State, has been loaded for about three weeks with about three hundred bales of cotton ready for sea. She lies thirty miles from Charleston. I ask clearance for her to go out now, while we have dark nights. She is detained at heavy expense to the State. I solicit an early reply.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS, Richmond.

MEMMINGER TO BROWN.

RICHMOND, May 10, 1864.

His Excellency Gov. Brown:

Your telegram of the 9th to the President in relation to steamer *Ada*, has been referred to this department. On the 12th of April a telegram was sent you, stating that the act of Congress imposing restrictions on exports of cotton, required that the regulations of trade should be uniform.

Therefore, the requirement that one-half of the cargo of every outward-bound vessel should be for account of the Confederate States cannot be relinquished as an exception in your favor.

April 27 Mr. LAMAR applied for a clearance for the steamer, and was informed that she could not go out until she had complied with the regulation.

C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

GOV. BROWN PROTESTS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, MILLEDGEVILLE, May 21, 1864.

Your telegram of the 10th did not reach me till yesterday. The act of Congress to which you refer, which prohibits the exportation of cotton and other productions, except under such uniform regulations as shall be made by the President, has in it this express proviso, "That nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the Confederate States or any of them from exporting any of the articles herein enumerated on their own account." The three hundred bales of cotton upon the *Little Ada* belong to the State of Georgia, and I propose to export it on State account to pay for the blankets for Georgia soldiers, and if any surplus, to apply it to the purchase of cotton cards for the people of the State, under an act of the Legislature.

I deny your right to repeal the act of Congress by your order, or to refuse clearances to the State under any just rule of construction which you can apply to the plain proviso in the act of Congress. I therefore again demand clearances as a right, not as a favor, and waiving for the present the question of your right to ask it of the State, offer to pay export duties.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

Hon. C. MEMMINGER, Secretary of the Treasury, Richmond, Va.

MEMMINGER INSISTS.

RICHMOND, May 23, 1864.

To Gov. Joseph E. Brown:

Your telegram of the 21st inst. is received. Clearance cannot be given except in conformity with the regulations of the President.

C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

News to July 10—The Picayune Again Published—The Markets.

CAIRO, Friday, July 15.

The steamer *Magenta*, from New-Orleans on the 10th, Vicksburgh on the 12th, and Memphis on the 14th instant, arrived here this evening.

Quite a number of discharged furloughed soldiers came up on her.

She brings little news of importance.

The steamer *Evening Star* left New-Orleans for New-York on the 9th instant with the mails, 1,194 bales of cotton, and $115,000 in gold.

The *Picayune*, which had been suspended for some time, has resumed publication. Its publishers announce their intention to support the Government of the United States and to steadily advocate all measures for the reëstablishment of its authority in all parts of the country.

The cotton market was at a stand still, notwithstanding liberal receipts. Some sales of ordinary were made at $1 10 and good ordinary at $1 31.

There was some inquiry for sugar and molasses, but there was very little offering and the prices were very high.

Western produce was firm. Flour was selling at $9 per barrel for superfine and at $11@$11 25 for choice superfine.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Miscellaneous Items.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 14.

E. P. SQUIRES, a private in the Second Massachusetts Artillery, was shot dead in the Norfolk City jail, to-day, by one of the guards, for violation of orders.

Two steamers per week arrive from New-York, and two from Baltimore, laden with vegetables for the Army of the Potomac.

The steamer *Hunter Woodis* is also employed by the Government in collecting produce from various parts of Eastern Virginia for the same purpose.

Col. CHARLES DIAMOND, of the First United States Volunteers, with two squadrons of the Twentieth New-York Cavalry, left Portsmouth last Saturday and returned last evening. After repeated skirmishes they succeeded in driving all the guerrillas, rebel cavalry raiders and pickets from the Nansemond country, across the Blackwater River. One of our men was murdered after being captured, and not being able to arrest the murderer, the Colonel burned all the buildings in the neighborhood where the murder was committed.

Absurd Rumors.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 16.

Absurd rumors are afloat this morning that the steamer *New-England*, from Boston, for St. John, was captured by the rebels. The steamer arrived at St. John this morning, perfectly safe, and all on board well.

The reports of the rebel invasion of Maine from New-Brunswick appear to have little foundation in fact.

The Hall Arctic Expedition.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, July 16.

The bark *Monticello*, E. A. CHAPPELL, Master, bound for Hudson's Bay, and having on board the Hall Arctic Expedition, arrived here yesterday. To-day her tender, HENRY CHAPPELL, Master, arrived. Our citizens extended their warmest hospitality to Mr. HALL and the gentlemen connected with the expedition. Both vessels sailed this afternoon.

Death of Lieut.-Col. Chambers.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, July 15.

Lieut.-Col. CHAMBERS, of the Twenty-third Massachusetts Regiment, died in the hospital here, at 11 o'clock to-day, of wounds received in battle.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Friday, July 15.

Gen. E. A. PAYNE has been assigned to this District.

Gen. HODGES will probably cammand at Paducah.

Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS is here.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Military Affairs.

An erroneous impression exists in the minds of many concerning the movements of the militia under the new call. It may be generally stated that all regiments sent from the City in answer to the call of the Government for one hundred days' men will be held until the expiration of their term of service. Those regiments which proposed to enlist for thirty, sixty and ninety days, to repel the invasion of Maryland, will probably not be called into the field. The regiments ordered to march to Washington are making preparations for their departure. Information has been obtained from headquarters that none of them will leave before to-morrow. The work of recruiting is going on rapidly. Supervisor BLUNT averages about twenty-five enlistments per day, and Col. NUGENT has obtained nearly one hundred men who are to enter the army as substitutes for commuters. This means of filling the ranks of the army has been largely made use of by patriotic gentlemen exempted from draft. In several instances men over sixty years of age have subscribed for substitutes. The preparations for the State draft, ordered by Gov. SEYMOUR, to fill up the National Guard regiments, are going forward, under the superintendence of Col. S. R. PINCKNEY. It is expected the work will be completed this week, when the enrollment lists will be ready for correction. Brig.-Gen. A. S. WEBB has been detailed by the Secretary of War as superintendent of recruiting of the Second Corps in this State, and will visit Albany and Elmira with a view to organizing Hancock recruiting committees in those cities. The following important order relative to 100 days' men has been issued by Gen. SPRAGUE:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 9, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 13.—I. The President of the United States having called for 12,000 men from this State to serve for one hundred days, it is determined to send volunteers from throughout the State, in order to relieve those organizations which have heretofore so promptly responded. To effect this, the National Guard is to be filled to its maximum strength.

When organizations are efficient, volunteers will be asked for; accordingly, Maj.-Gen. CHARLES W. SANDFORD, commanding First Division National Guard of the State of New-York, headquarters New-York City, will call for 3,500 volunteers to serve one hundred days, as the quota from his command, and cause these troops to take the field by regiments, as early as practicable.

II. Major-Gen. H. B. DURYEA, commanding the Second Division N. G. S. N. Y., Brooklyn, L. I., will furnish 1,850 volunteers from his command, as the quota from the Second Division, and dispatch them to the field by regiments.

III. Clothing will be furnished by Brig.-Gen. S. V. TALCOTT, Quartermaster-General, No. 51 Walker-street, New-York. Arms and accoutrements by Brig.-Gen. JAMES A. FARRELL, Commissary-General, State Arsenal, corner Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, New-York. Application for subsistence before muster should be made upon Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM HAYS, A. A. P. M. General, New-York City;

After muster upon Col. A. B. EATON, United States Commissary Department, No. 6 State-street, New-York. Transportation will be furnished by Major STEWART VAN VLIET, United States Quartermaster, No. 6 State-street, New-York.

IV. Commandants of regiments will give the necessary orders forbidding clothing, arms and accoutrements, belonging to the State, to be taken to the field.

V. Reports will be made to these headquarters as early as practicable, naming the regiments volunteering, that orders may be given to the proper departments to meet necessary demands.

VI. Regiments as fast as organized will proceed to Washington City and report for orders.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
JOHN T. SPRAGUE, Adjutant-General.

THE COURT-MARTIAL OF GEN. SPINOLA.

The court-martial to investigate the charges against Gen. SPINOLA did not organize yesterday morning, as ordered by Gen. DIX. It is not known what day it will convene.

The charges and specifications against the General are connected with the system of recruiting said to have been adopted at Lafayette Hall.

National Guard Draft.

The following is a list of the regiments to be formed in this City under the call of the Governor, and the localities from which the men are to be drafted:

FIRST REGIMENTAL DISTRICT—FIRST AND SECOND WARDS.

Company A—Is bounded by Liberty, Nassau, Wall streets, Broadway, Rector street and North River.
Company B—Nassau, Liberty streets, Maiden-lane, East River and Wall-street.
Company C—Battery-place, Broadway, Whitehall, East and North Rivers.
Company D—Wall, Pearl, Whitehall streets, and Broadway.
Company E—Whitehall, Pearl and William streets, and East River.
Company F—Broadway, Battery-place, North River and Rector-street.
Company G—Liberty, William, Fulton streets, and Broadway.
Company H—Fulton-street, Broadway, Park-row, Spruce and William streets.
Company I—Liberty-street, Maiden-lane, East River, Fulton and William streets.
Company K—Peck-slip Ferry, Spruce, William, Fulton streets, and East River.

SECOND REGIMENTAL DISTRICT—THIRD AND SIXTH WARDS.

Company A—Reade, Broadway, Murray and North River.
Company B—Broadway, Murray, North River and Vesey.
Company C—Vesey, Broadway, Liberty and North River.
Company D—Broadway, Duane, Chatham and Park-row.
Company E—Broadway, Leonard, Baxter, Chatham and Pearl.
Company F—Leonard, Baxter, White and Broadway.
Company G—Broadway, White, Baxter and Canal.
Company H—Baxter, Chatham, Mulberry and Canal.
Company I—Mulberry, Chatham, Bowery and Bayard.
Company K—Canal, Bowery, Bayard and Mulberry.

THIRD REGIMENTAL DISTRICT—EIGHTH WARD.

Company A—Canal, Broadway, Broome and Laurens.
Company B—Broome, Broadway, Spring and Laurens.
Company C—Spring, Broadway, Prince and Laurens.
Company D—Prince, Broadway, Houston and Laurens.
Company E—Canal, Laurens, Broome and Varick.
Company F—Broome, Laurens, Spring and Varick.
Company G—Spring, Laurens, Prince and Varick.
Company H—Prince, Laurens, Houston and Varick.
Company I—Canal, Varick, Vandam, Greenwich and North River.
Company K—Spring, Greenwich, Vandam, Varick, Houston and North River.

FOURTH REGIMENTAL DISTRICT—ELEVENTH WARD.

Company A—Clinton, Houston, Ridge, Rivington.
Company B—Ridge, Houston, Willet, Rivington.
Company C—Willet, Houston, Columbia, Rivington.
Company D—Columbia, Houston, Lewis, Rivington.
Company E—Lewis, Houston, East River, Rivington.
Company F—Avenue B, Third-street, Avenue C, Houston.
Company G—Avenue B, Fifth-street, Avenue C, Third-street.
Company H—Avenue C, Third-street, Avenue D, Third-street.
Company I—Avenue C, Fifth-street, Avenue D, Third-street.
Company K—Avenue D, Fifth-street, T p ns, Houston.

FIFTH REGIMENTAL DISTRICT—THIRTEENTH WARD.

Company A—Bowery, Division and Grand.
Company B—Bowery, Grand, Pitt and Broome.
Company C—Bowery, Broome, Pitt and Delancey.
Company D—Bowery, Delancey, Pitt and Rivington.
Company E—Pitt, Grand, Broome and Cannon.
Company F—Pitt, Broome, Cannon and Delancey.
Company G—Pitt, Delancey, Cannon and Rivington.
Company H—Cannon, Grand, East River and Broome.
Company I—Cannon, Broome, East River and Delancey.
Company K—Cannon, Delancey, East River and Delancey.

SIXTH REGIMENTAL DISTRICT—SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Company A—Bowery, Rivington, Eldridge and Houston.
Company B—Eldridge, Rivington Essex and Houston.
Company C—Essex, Rivington, Clinton and Houston.
Company D—Bowery, Houston, First-avenue and Third-street.
Company E—Third-avenue, Third-street, First-avenue and Sixth-street.
Company F—First-avenue, Houston, Avenue A and Third-street.
Company G—First-avenue, Third-street, Avenue A and Fifth-street.
Company H—Avenue A, Houston, Avenue B and Third-street.
Company I—Avenue A, Third-street, Avenue B and Fifth-street.
Company K—First-avenue, Fifth-street, Avenue B and Sixth-street.

SEVENTH REGIMENTAL DISTRICT—FIFTEENTH WARD.

Company A—Thompson, Sullivan, Houston, Cottage-place, Bleecker, Carmine, Sixth-avenue, and Fourth street.
Company B—Wooster, Houston, Sullivan, Amity, and Fourth street.
Company C—Broadway, Houston, Wooster, and Fifth streets.
Company D—University-place, Wooster, Fourth-street, Washington-place, Sixth-avenue, and Tenth streets.
Company E—University-place, Tenth-street, Sixth-avenue, and Twelfth-street.
Company F—Broadway, University-place, and Fourteenth-street.
Company G—Broadway, Fourth-street, Wooster, and Eighth-street.
Company H—Bowery, Houston, Broadway, and Fourth-street.
Company I—Fourth-street, Broadway, Fourteenth-street, and Bowery.
Company K—Fifth-avenue, Twelfth-street, Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

EIGHTH REGIMENTAL DISTRICT—NINTH WARD.

Company A—Sixth-avenue, Carmine, Bleecker, Cottage-place, Bedford, Christopher and Fourth streets.
Company B—West Houston, Bedford, Hudson and Christopher streets.
Company C—West Houston, Hudson, Christopher and West streets.
Company D—Sixth-avenue, Fourth and Charles streets, Greenwich-avenue and West Tenth-street.
Company E—Sixth-avenue, West Tenth, Greenwich-avenue, Eighth-avenue and Fourteenth-street.
Company F—Greenwich-avenue, Hammond, Bleecker, Christopher, Fourth and Charles streets.
Company G—Greenwich-avenue, Horatio, Eighth-avenue, Bleecker and Hammond streets.
Company H—Eighth-avenue, Horatio-street, North River and West Fourteenth-street.
Co. I—Bleecker, Eighth-avenue, Horatio, North River, Hammond.
Co. K—Hammond, Bleecker, Christopher and North River.

NINTH REGIMENTAL DISTRICT—TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

Co. A—Bounded by Sixth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Third-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street.
Co. B—Madison-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Third-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street.
Co. C—Sixth-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street, Madison-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street.
Co. D—Madison-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street, Third-avenue and Fortieth-street.
Co. E—Third-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, East River and Twenty-eighth-street.
Co. F—Third-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street, East River and Thirtieth-street.
Co. G—Third avenue, Thirtieth-street, East River and Forty-second-street.
Company H—Third-avenue, Thirty-second-street, East River, and Thirty-fourth-street.
Company I—Third-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street, East River, and Twenty-seventh-street.
Company K—Third-avenue, Thirty-seventh-street, East River, and Fortieth-street.

ELEVENTH REGIMENTAL DISTRICT—SIXTEENTH WARD.

Company A—Sixth-avenue, West Fourteenth, Eighth-avenue, West Seventeenth.
Company B—Sixth-avenue, West Seventeenth, Eighth-avenue, West Twentieth.
Company C—Sixth-avenue, Eighth-avenue, West Twentieth, West Twenty-third.
Company D—Sixth-avenue, West Twenty-third, Eighth-avenue, West Twenty-sixth.
Company E—Eighth-avenue, West Fourteenth, North River, West Sixteenth.
Company F—Eighth-avenue, West Tenth, North River, West Eighteenth.
Company G—Eighth-avenue, West Eighteenth, North River, West Twentieth.
Company H—Eighth-avenue, West Twentieth, North River, West Twenty-second.
Company I—Eighth-avenue, West Twenty-second, North River, West Twenty-fourth.
Company K—Eighth-avenue, West Twenty-fourth, North River, West Twenty-sixth.

TWELFTH REGIMENTAL DISTRICT—TENTH WARD.

Company A—Rivington, Broome, Bowery, Eldridge, Forsyth, Allen.
Company B—Orchard, Broome, Forsyth, Eldridge, Rivington.
Company C—Norfolk, Broome, Orchard, Rivington, Essex.
Company D—Eldridge, Forsyth, Hester, Bowery, Broome.
Company E—Orchard, Hester, Eldridge, Forsyth, Broome.
Company F—Norfolk, Grand, Orchard, Broome, Eldridge, Delancey.
Company G—Norfolk, Division, Essex, Hester, Allen, Grand.
Company H—Norfolk, Division, Allen, Hester.
Company I—Allen, Division, Forsyth, Canal, Chrystie, Hester.
Company K—Chrystie, Forsyth, Division, Bowery, Hester.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENTAL DISTRICT—FOURTEENTH WARD.

Company A—Broadway, Houston, Mott and Prince.
Company B—Bowery, Prince, Mott, Houston.
Company C—Bowery, Mott, Spring, Prince.
Company D—Mott, Spring, Broadway, Prince.
Company E—Broadway, Spring, Marion, Centre, Grand.
Company F—Grand, Centre, Marion, Spring, Mott.
Company G—Grand, Mott, Spring, Bowery.
Company H—Canal, Mott, Grand, Bowery.
Company I—Canal, Baxter, Grand, Mott.
Company K—Canal, Broadway, Grand, Baxter.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENTAL DISTRICT—EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Company A—East Fourteenth-street, West Fourteenth-street, Sixth-avenue, West Eighteenth-street, Third-avenue.
Company B—East Eighteenth-street, West Eighteenth-street, Sixth-avenue, West Twenty-second street, East Twenty-second-street, Third-avenue.
Company C—West Twenty-second-street, Sixth-avenue, West Twenty-sixth-street, East Twenty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, East Twenty-second-street.
Company D—East Twenty-third-street, Third-avenue, East Twenty-sixth-street, First-avenue.
Company E—East Twentieth, Third-avenue, East Twenty-third, First-avenue.
Company F—East Seventeenth, Third-avenue, East Twentieth, First-avenue.
Company G—East Fourteenth, Third-avenue, East Seventeenth, First-avenue.
Company H—East Twentieth, First-avenue, East Twenty-sixth, East River.
Company I—East Seventeenth, First-avenue, East Twentieth, East River.
Company K—East Fourteenth, First-avenue, East Seventeenth, East River.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENTAL DISTRICT—TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

Company A—Sixth-avenue, Fortieth, Ninth-avenue, Forty-third-street.
Company B—Sixth-avenue, Forty-third, Ninth-avenue, Forty-ninth-street.
Company C—Sixth-avenue, Forty-ninth, Ninth-avenue, Fifty-first-street.
Company D—Sixth-avenue, Fifty-first, Ninth-avenue, Fifty-fifth-street.
Company E—Ninth-avenue, Fortieth-street, North River, Forty-third-street.
Company F—Ninth-avenue, Forty-third, North River, Forty-seventh-street.
Company G—Ninth-avenue, Forty-seventh, North River, Fifty-first-street.
Company H—Ninth-avenue, Fifty-first, North River, Fifty-fifth-street.
Company I—Sixth-avenue, Fifty-fifth, North River, Sixty-second street.
Company K—Central Park, Sixty-second, North River, Eighty-sixth-street.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENTAL DISTRICT—SEVENTH WARD.

Company A—Catharine, Munroe, Pike, East River.
Company B—Catharine, Henry, Pike, Monroe.
Company C—Catharine, Henry, Pike, Division.
Company D—Pike, Monroe, Jefferson, East River.
Company E—Pike, Henry, Jefferson, Monroe.
Company F—Pike, Division, Jefferson, Henry.
Company G—Jefferson, Madison, Scammel, East River.
Company H—Jefferson, Division, Scammel, Madison.
Company I—Scammel, Monroe, Grand, East River.
Company K—Scammel, Monroe, Grand, Division.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENTAL DISTRICT—FIFTH WARD.

Company A—Reade, Broadway, Worth, West Broadway.
Company B—Worth, Broadway, White, West Broadway.
Company C—White, West Broadway, Canal, Broadway.
Company D—Beach, West Broadway, Canal, Hudson.
Company E—Beach, West Broadway, Reade, Hudson.
Company F—Hudson, Reade, North River, Jay.
Company G—Jay, Hudson, Franklin, North River.
Company H—Franklin, Hudson, Beach, North River.
Company I—Beach, Hudson, Vestry, North River.
Company K—Vestry, Hudson, Canal, North River.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENTAL DISTRICT—TWELFTH WARD.

Company A—Eighty-sixth-street, North River, One Hundred and Twentieth, Seventh-avenue.
Company B—East River, Eighty-sixth, Seventh-avenue, Ninety-fifth.
Company C—East River, Ninety-fifth, Seventh-avenue, One Hundred and Fifth.
Company D—Ward's Island, East River, One Hundred and Fifth, Seventh-avenue, One Hundeed and Fourteenth.
Company E—Randall's Island, East River, One Hundred and Fourteenth, Seventh-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-second.
Company F—Harlem River, One Hundred and Twenty-second, Seventh-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth.
Company G—Harlem River, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth, Seventh-avenue, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth.
Company H—One Hundred and Twentieth, North River, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth, Seventh-avenue.
Company I—One Hundred and Thirty-sixth, North River, One Hundred and Fiftieth, Seventh-avenue.
Company K—One Hundred and Fiftieth, North River, King's Bridge, Harlem River.

EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENTAL DISTRICT—SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Company A—Bowery, Ninth-street, Second-avenue and Sixth-street.
Company B—Second-avenue, Ninth-street, Fourth-avenue and East Fourteenth-street.
Company C—First-avenue, Sixth-street, Second-avenue and Ninth-street.
Company D—First-avenue, Ninth-street, Second-avenue and Eleventh-street.
Company E—First-avenue, Eleventh-street, Second-avenue and Fourteenth-street.
Company F—Avenue A, Sixth-street, First-avenue and Ninth-street.
Company G—Avenue A, Ninth-street, First-avenue and Twelfth-street.
Company H—Avenue A, Twelfth-street, First-avenue and Fourteenth-street.
Company I—Eleventh-street, First-avenue, Sixth-street and Avenue A.
Company K—First-avenue, Fourteenth-street, Avenue A and Eleventh-street.

NINETY-THIRD REGIMENTAL DISTRICT, TWENTIETH WARD.

Company A—West Twenty-sixth, Seventh-avenue, West Thirtieth, Sixth-avenue.
Company B—West Twenty-sixth, Eighth-avenue, West Thirtieth, Seventh-avenue.
Company C—West Thirtieth, Seventh-avenue, West Thirty-third, Sixth avenue.
Company D—West Thirtieth, Eighth-avenue, West Thirty-third, Seventh-avenue.
Company E—West Thirtieth, Ninth-avenue, West Thirty-third, Eighth-avenue.
Company F—West Thirty-sixth, Ninth-avenue, West Thirtieth, Eighth-avenue.
Company G—West Thirty-sixth, Tenth-avenue, West Thirtieth, Ninth-avenue.
Company H—West Thirtieth, Tenth-avenue, West Thirty-third, Ninth-avenue.
Company I—West Thirtieth, Eleventh-avenue, West Thirty-third, Tenth-avenue.
Company K—West Thirty-sixth, Eleventh-avenue, West Thirtieth, Tenth-avenue.

NINETY-FIFTH REGIMENTAL DISTRICT—NINETEENTH WARD.

Company A, Capt. Eagan—Sixth-avenue, Fortieth, East River, Forty-second.
Company B, Capt. Rich—Sixth-avenue, Forty-second, East River, Forty-fourth.
Company C, Capt. Patrick Brady—Sixth-avenue, Forty-fourth, East River, Forty-sixth.
Company D, Capt. Hugh O'Rielly—Sixth-avenue, Forty-sixth, East River, Forty-eighth.
Company E, Capt. Thomas Hayden—Sixth-avenue, Forty-eighth, East River, Fifty second.
Company F, Capt. Valentine Browne—Sixth-avenue, Fifty-second, East River, Fifty-sixth.
Company G, Lieut. Lockwood—Sixth-avenue, Fifty-sixth, East River, Sixty-eighth, Fifth-avenue, Fifty-ninth.
Company H, Lieut. Blake—Fifth-avenue, Sixty-eighth, East River, Seventieth.
Company I, Lieut. McGovern—Fifth-avenue, Seventy-sixth, East River, Eighty-second.
Company K, Lieut. O'Rielly—Fifth-avenue, Eighty-second, East River, Eighty-sixth.

NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENTAL DISTRICT—ELEVENTH WARD.

Company A—Twelfth-street, Avenue B, Fourteenth-street, and Avenue C.
Company B—Twelfth-street, Avenue C, Fourteenth-street, and Avenue C.
Company C—Eleventh-street, Avenue C, Twelfth-street, and East River.
Company D—East Eleventh-street, Avenue C, East Ninth-street, and Avenue B.
Company E—East Ninth-street, Avenue C, East Eleventh-street, and Avenue B.
Company F—East Ninth-street, Avenue C, East Seventh-street, and Avenue B.
Company G—East Ninth-street, Avenue D, East Seventh-street, and Avenue C.
Company H—East Seventh-street, Avenue C, East Fifth-street, and Avenue C.
Company I—East Seventh-street, Avenue D, East Fifth-street and Avenue C.
Company K—Avenue D, East Eleventh-street, East River, and East Fifth-street.

NINETY-NINTH REGIMENTAL DISTRICT, FOURTH WARD.

Company A—Spruce, Gold Ferry, Peck-slip, South-street, Dover, Frankfort, Rose, Duane and Chatham.
Company B—New-Bowery, Frankfort, Rose and Pearl.
Company C—Chatham, Duane, Madison and Roosevelt.
Company D—Roosevelt, Oak, James and Chatham.
Company E—Madison, James, Chatham-square and Catharine.
Company F—Madison, James, Oak, Oliver, Cherry and Catharine.
Company G—Catharine, Cherry, James-slip and South.
Company H—Cherry, James, Batavia, Roosevelt, Oak and Oliver.
Company I—James, Batavia, Roosevelt and South.
Company K—Roosevelt, South, Dover, New-Bowery, Pearl and Madison.

Contracts for Laying Belgian Pavement.

On Thursday the Croton Board opened bids for five jobs of Belgian pavement laying. The following shows the character of each job, the number of bids for it, the name of the lowest bidder, and the amount of his bid:

Regulating and paving with trap-block, Houston-street, between Avenue D and the Bowery—4 bids; to C. KEYES, at $23,771 89.

Same in Forty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues—4 bids; to A. J. DUNN, at $6,460 56.

Same in Forty-eighth-street, between Eighth and and Ninth avenues—5 bids; to W. A. CUMMING, at $5,977 44.

Same in Thirty-second-street, between the Second and Third avenues—4 bids; to W. A. CUMMING, at $4,767 59.

Same in William-street, between John and Fulton streets—5 bids; to J. W. PETTIGREW, at $1,825 75.

Academy of Mount St. Vincent.

The annual distribution of prizes awarded to the pupils at the Academy of Mt. St. Vincent, under the tutelage of the Sisters of Charity, took place on Wednesday last at their magnificently situated institution on the banks of the Hudson River—the location formerly known as Fonhill Castle. There were upwards of two hundred young ladies present, all dressed in white, and many of them wearing badges of distinction. The majority of them were presented with prizes by the Rev. Mr. STARRS, Vicar-General, on whose left sat Rt. Rev. Dr. LOUGHLIN, Bishop of Brooklyn. There was an assemblage of nearly twelve hundred visitors, including about seventy R. C. Clergymen. The exercises, which consisted of vocal and instrumental music, under the direction of their preceptor, Professor GUSTAVE SMITH, and poetry and prose recitations, reflected the highest credit on the pupils as well as the teachers. The prize medal for domestic economy, instituted by the late Archbishop HUGHES, was awarded to Miss ANNIE WALDRON, and gracefully did she bear her honors. The Vicar-General delivered an appropriate address to the young ladies, in which he referred with eloquence and much feeling to the late Archbishop, whose province it had been for years past to preside over them on similar occasions.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A CARMAN HANGS HIMSELF.—JAMES TAMNEY, a carman, residing at No. 158 Washington-street, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by hanging himself by the neck from the top of a door on the second story of the premises, by means of a leather strap. Deceased had been living unhappily with his wife for some time past. He recently attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat, and upon another occasion soon after, he swallowed a dose of poison for the same purpose of self-destruction. About a week since he commenced drinking to excess, and continued to be under the influence of liquor up to the time of his death. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of death from suicide by hanging. Deceased was a native of Ireland, aged 45 years.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—HENRY TAYLOR, a stage driver, was arrested yesterday by Officer HASTINGS, of the Third Precinct, charged with having passed a counterfeit $10 bill on the West Winfield Bank, of Herkimer county, this State, to Mr. MABBITT TRAVIS, of No. 1 Washington Market, in payment for a pair of chickens. Soon after, TAYLOR tendered another counterfeit $10 bill on the same bank to Mr. J. P. LANDSDOWN, of No. 264 Greenwich street, in payment for a hat. Mr. L., believing the note to be genuine, was on the point of changing it, when the officer entered the store and informed him of the fraud. TAYLOR was then taken into custody, and subsequently committed to the Toombs. The counterfeits above named are well executed, and the public should be on their guard.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner NAUMANN on the body of OWEN MCMANUS, an Irish laborer, aged fifty-five years, who was found drowned in the water at the foot of Pier No. 14 North River. Deceased resided at No. 135 Washington-st., and had been absent from his home since Thursday last.... William Early, aged five years, residing with his parents at No. 804 Washington-st., was drowned while bathing at the foot of Gansevoort-st. The little fellow went into the water to bathe, and, being unable to swim, he got beeond his depth and was drowned. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

THE HARBOR DEFENCES.—In accordance with orders from Maj.-Gen. DIX, commanding the Department of the East, Brig.-Gen. LEWIS C. HUNT has assumed command of the harbor defences and the troops in them, vice Gen. DE TROBRIAND ordered to the front. During the last week Gen. HUNT, accompanied by the Engineer General of the Defences, visited all the forts and posts in the Harbor and Sound, and is now taking active measures to place them on a defensive footing.

A POLICEMAN ASSAULTED AND SHOT.—At about six o'clock last evening, while Officer CHAS. MCDONNELL, of the Sixth Precinct, was attempting to arrest one BERNARD MCCARTY, who is a reputed thief, and was acting in a disorderly manner at the corner of Canal and Centre streets, and while taking him to the station-house he assaulted the officer, and drawing a revolver fired at the officer, shooting him through the right hand. With the assistance of Officer RYAN, he was taken to the station-house and locked up for the offence.

LAUNCH OF THE MUSCOOTA.—The "double-ender" *Muscoota*, a schooner rigged vessel, two hundred and fifty-five feet long, thirteen feet six inches deep, and thirty-five feet wide, was launched yesterday from the Continental Yard, Greenpoint. The *Muscoota* is covered with iron plates, will mount eight guns, and is expected to attain a speed of fifteen knots an hour.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.—Mr. JOSHUA MALLETT, aged 53 years, residing at No. 76 Park-avenue, Brooklyn, committed suicide Friday afternoon, by hanging himself with a clothes-line in the wood-house He was discovered by the family shortly afterward. The deceased has been laboring under temporary insanity for some years. The Coroner was notified.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$5,000	Amer. Gold	254	200	Reading R	131
26000	do	253⅞	1400	do	130⅝
1000	Erie Railway	112⅞	500	do	130½
1300	do	112⅞	200	do.....b3	130⅝
500	do.....b3	113	300	Rock Island.....b3	109
200	M. So. & N. I. R	82⅞	100	P., Ft. W. & C.....s5	112⅞
400	Ill. Cen. R	124	200	Quick. M. Co	75
200	do.....b3	124			

[Advertisement.]

THE LATE FIRE AT PIER NO 1 NORTH RIVER.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, No. 7 BATTERY-PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:

GENTLMEN: Two iron Safes of medium size, made by you for this company, were in the second story of their office on Pier No. 1 North River, during the conflagration by which the pier was entirely swept of its buildings and freight yesterday morning. A large steamer also destroyed. The safes were opened in my presence yesterday, and the contents, consisting of valuable papers, books, bank-notes, &c., were found to be in good order, with the slight exception of spoiling the *bindings* of the books. The books, when rebound, will be as *good as new*. This may be considered as a very fiery ordeal for the safes, with a satisfactory result. Yours respectfully,

A. DECKER, Cashier.

The above Safe can be seen at our store.

HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

[Advertisement.]

THE JAPANESE POLISH.—The ladies are delighted with it, and gentlemen pronounce it superior to any blacking in existence, hence its extraordinary sale. Give it a trial. It is sold, wholesale, at the agency, No. 75 William-st., and by the principal shoe-dealers throughout the City.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Evening Star, from New-Orleans—A. Miltenberger, wife, 2 children and servant; W. W. Gilbert, Capt. E. V. N. Hitchcock and wife; S. N. Moody, wife, child and nurse; S. D. Moody and Lady; Mr. Kent and lady; J. H. Stauffer, lady, 4 children and nurse; R. J. Packwood, lady and servant; Miss McCall, E. Call, Grace Call, Miss Bryant, W. G. Robinson, lady and servant; M. de la Grave and lady; Maj. Henry, wife and child; Brig.-Gen. B. S. Roberts, Lieut. B. B. Roberts, J. N. Klein, wife, child and nurse; Mrs. J. V. Lang and family; E. M. Gilbert, Mrs. W. G. Betterton and daughter; O. K. Dunning, lady, 3 children and servant; Mrs. J. J. Schener, A. B. Reid, C. B. Stephens, Capt. F. A. Sherman, S. W. Mearsden and wife, A. Chansky, wife and two children, H. Closterman, Mrs. J. V. Wheeler and two children, J. Roth, J. M. Gould, P. Dean, X. Weisenberger, L. Kaufmann, F. Barrier and lady, Mrs. H. Leaumont, Mrs. F. Cake, two children and servant, Mrs. F. Adam, two children and servant, A. Zaupetta, and wife, Mrs. C. Gallabet, child and servant, Mrs. S. Riddell, Miss M. F. Dixon, Miss J. Devere, Miss A. Harn, A. Sorrell and lady, Mrs. T. H. Foley, two children and servant, Mrs. W. Blouger, four children and servant, W. Matterson and son, S. Haber, wife and servant; J. W. Wallace, Miss E Shiels, J. C. Morris, wife, child and servant; J. B. Bromley, wife and daughter; Mrs. J. Beebe and family, J. K. Dennett and lady, Miss A. Flagg, J. S. Gray, child and servant; Mrs. Humphrey, four children and nurse; Mrs. J. H. Carter and daughter, W. Gray and lady, Thomas L. White and lady, S. Anderson, wife, child and servant; Madame Amos A. McCarty, Miss M. Phillips and servant, J. Goldman, B. J. Montgomery, Jos. J. Smith, B. Biscoe, Sam De Bow and servant, Dr. E. F. Saniger, Mrs. O. E. Knowlton and servant, G. H. Larow, Mr. Jas. Bowling and family, A. Fesson, wife and child, Mrs. J. A. Grant, C. Rotthoff, wife and child, W. H. Henning, X. Gressler, J. Wild, J. M. Risenberg, E. M. Vanderhoof, R. M. Denman, J. Rimhardt, S. Yondorff, J. P. Nelson, M. Heintz, S. Simpson, P. Irwin, M. Downey, Mrs. M. J. Henroy, Mrs. Hoffman and child, B. Croner, W. Davis, J. Wolf, H. Katze, C. E. Potter, W. Hoppenheimer, J. M. Elhare, J. Guiian, H. Epstein, P. Tricon, J. Vieliot, J. Grats, D. Bidwell, Capt Geo. Strange, Miss M. Pauline, Mrs. Dieter and child, J. Wise, L. Lippmann, C. Caspar, A. Lehman, P. L. Tyler, M. Sturn and lady, H. Lieberman, M. M. Levy, M. Del Bondix, M. E. Boyd, P. A. Myer, J. B. Chopen, H. H. Webb, Capt. C. C. Howland, and 60 in steerage.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 16—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool*—Miss Agnes Martin, Mrs. F. W. Coolidge, Miss Brevoort, 2 children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Haviland, Mrs. Kidner, Hamilton; Miss E. J. Morris, Mr. McCrossan, P. Osborn, James Whiteside, New-York; Mrs. Andrews, 4 children and nurse, Edward B. Howells, Rev. Dr. Barnier, Mr. Gilmore, Charles McNab, Wm. Mann, M. Lynch, wife and 2 children, Dr. Thomas F. Cock, F. Weeks, Wm. C. Whittingham, Joseph Crowther, David Greasley, Wm. Cherra, Wm. Murray, James Steele, Jules Barthomier, James R. Webster, L. P. Dos Sentos and lady, Mrs. and Miss Gibbins, James Houghton, J. L. Walker, David Wood, Froilon Ferraro and lady, Francis and Wm. A. Calvert, A. F. Puller, John Read, New-Orleans; Peter Sinclair, E. Gerard, J. Semonin, T. B. Young, Peter Fosse, H. Dixon, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Corsica, for Havana—Dr. Muchon, C. Sutton, Nassau; Capt. Corbett, England; Dr. A. H. Merdual, Pennsylvania; Jules Seroux, J. S. George, H. E. Kemp and son, Nassau; J. H. Brown, England; Lieut. A. F. P. Couns and wife, G. B. Bassier, Robert McCarter, John Henry, P. J. Cohen, Wm. Turner, Miss Smith, Miss Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick.

In steamship George Washington, for New-Orleans—Jules Tuyer and wife, 2 Miss Tuyers, 2 Master Tuyers, nurse, and 2 children, T. A. Hughes, H. B. Foley, J. Cole, Isaac Levy, F. Hollander, Lieut. O. S. Sargent, Miss Jennie H. Lemon, Miss Jane Brooks, Mr. E. Meyer, Mr. Livingston, Miss Annie N. Chatham, Mr. Henry Habert and wife, O. Thal, Miss Mary M. Whipple, Mr. A. Whiting and wife, J. W. Bailey, Mr. J. P. Sullivan, Mr. Skiddare.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 43 | Sun sets.... 7 29 | Moon sets... 2 [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 45 | Gov. Island.. 6 34 | Hell Gate... 7 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, July 16.

Cleared.

Steamships New-York, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Louisiana, (Br.,) Prowse, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Havana and Nassau, E. Cunard; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamers Vineland, Reeves, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Chesapeake, Willets, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Barks Ellen Morrison, McCarthy, Barbados, D. Trowbridge; Spirit of the Day, (Br.,) Wall, Liverpool, G. F. Bulley; American Eagle, Sanford, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Jennie Pitts, Haskell, Pictou, N. S., C. B. Swain.

Brigs B. Delano, Crowell, Key West, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Georgina, (Dan.,) Bruckwoldt, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Holland, White, Falmouth, Jonathan Thompson; Scio, (Br.,) Edgitt, Demerara, Miller & Houghton; Mary Ann, (Br.,) Stevens, Falmouth, G. F. Bulley; G. L. Buckman, Rhodes, Lingan, C. B. Swain; Thomas Young, (Br.,) Young, St. Pierre, Mar., Tyson & Smith.

Schooners R. Fowler, Jove, Baltimore, J. W. McKee; Caspar Lawson, Snow, New-Haven; Palo Alto, Kelly, Providence, V. B. Nickerson; J. J. Finlayson, (Br.,) Fleming, Cat Island, J. R. Bacon; Myrtle, Young, New-Haven; Britannia, (Br.,) Kelly, Nassau, N. P., James Douglas; Emma Forbush, Verril, Philadelphia, W. S. Brown & Co.; Boston, McRae, Boston, Miller & Houghton; Cornucopia, Grant, Halifax, N. S., Smithers & Co.; J. C. Brooks, Bearse, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Jamestown, McGee, Fortress Monroe, E. D. Hurlbut & Co; Sarah Gardner, ——, Boston, G. L. Hatch; Hardscrabble, Guyon, Philadelphia, W. S. Brown & Co.; Louisville, (Br.,) Taylor, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Electric Spark, Johnson, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Sloop Oak, Davis, Somerset, Mass., H. S. Baskett & Son.

Arrived.

Steamships New-York, of and for Bremen; City of Baltimore, (Br.) for Liverpool; Louisiana, for do.; Roanoke, for Havana; Geo. Washington, for New-Orleans.

Steamship Havana, Greene, Havana July 11, with mdse. and passengers to T. Ascencio & Co. July 13, lat. 31 16 N., lon. 78 26 W., passed schr. Viola, of Machias; July 14, lat. 33 32 N., lon. 75 43 W., passed U. S. gunboat Niphon.

Steamship Evening Star, Wimpinney, New-Orleans June 12, with mdse. and passengers to J. A. Raynor.

Steamer Artisan, Kirk, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Bynner.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Ocean Pearl, (of Boston,) Crowell, Cardiff June 1, with railroad iron to order. Has had westerly winds most of the passage. June 26, lat. 45 39, lon. 39, spoke an English steam frigate, bound E. July 2, during a dense fog, came in contact with an iceberg, which carried away cutwater, and started considerable copper on each bow. July 5, was boarded by boats from fishing schr. W. P. Brown, Foster, with 380 quintals fish, and schr. Louis, Craig, with 6,000 fish, both of Marblehead.

Ship Missouri, Hughes, Glasgow May 29, with mdse. to Wm. & A. Nelson. July 14, 40 miles S. W. of Nantucket, spoke U. S. steamer Circassian, on a cruise; same day, U. S. ship Ino.

Ship Elenora, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) McMaster, Marseilles 52 ds., with mdse. to master. June 26, lat. 42 04, lon. 48 30, passed a ship bound E., showing a red signal with white cross in it.

Bark Benefactor, Berry, Yokohama, Japan, March 1, via Foo Chow March 27, with teas to A. A. Low & Bros. Passed Anjier April 21, Cape Good Hope May 25; crossed the equator June 20.

Bark R. G. W. Dodge, of Bluehill, Jarvis Lingan, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to C. & E. S. Peters. Has had westerly winds the entire passage. 15th inst., off Montauk, saw a gunboat, supposed to be the Iroquois, and a frigate cruising—probably for the Florida. Left brig Judge Hathaway, for New-York next day.

Bark Stolpmunde, (Pruss.,) Kraeft, Cardiff 48 ds., with coal to Wm. Salem & Co.

Bark Scanderbeg, (Aust.,) Clacavich, Pictou 16 ds., with coal to order.

Brig India, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Card, Cow Bay, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Wm. Aikens, (Br.,) Wardman, Cow Bay, C. B., 18 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig Whitaker, Frost, Addison 10 ds., with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Brig Sarah Bernice, Elliott, Port Ewen, for Salem.

Schr. Senator, Bonney, Ellsworth 9 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Byzantium, Small, Gardner 10 ds., with shingles to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. T. R. Jones, Stewart, Machias 10 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot.

Schr. Lady Lake, Tillotson, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Julia & Mary, Winsmorth, Bangor 15 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Cornelia Hanson, Bangor 11 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Velma, Stannard, Lingan, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Milton Badger, Dutton, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. D. Gillespie, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor 15 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. L. P. Garrison, Tourgee, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Royal Oak, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Shooting Star, Marshall, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Antietam, Hinckley, Addision 8 ds., with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Elias Dudley, Nye, Bangor, with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Esquimaux, Briggs, Portsmouth, N. H.
Schr. Alida, Lambert, Boston.
Schr. Angler, Besse, Wareham, with wood.
Schr. Bolivar, Randall, Boston, with boards.
Schr. A. J. Horton, Rich, Boston, with coal.
Schr. American Chief, Pressey, Rockland.
Schr. Benj. Franklin, Kelly, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Mexico, Burdick, Rondout, for New-Bedford.
Schr. M. E. Pierce, Shay, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Boston, McRay, Newburgh, for Boston.
Schr. Frolic, Kennedy, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Juno, Mills, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Antelope, Boardman, Newport.
Schr. Zoe, Spelman, Providence.
Schr. G. L. Lovell, Boston.
Schr. Porto Rico, Wentworth, Providence.
Schr. Malabar, Welsh, New-Haven.
Schr. Rising Sun, Bliss, Elizabethport for Boston.
Schr. (Br.) Annie M. Larson, St. John, N. B., 8 ds., with lumber to A. Smithers & Co.

BELOW—One ship.

WIND—At sunset, S. and light.

Sailed.

July 15—Ship Edith.

Barks Industrie, Dora Neuhoff, Nereide, Barnstable, Fleet Wing, Barrick, Gabriella.

Brigs J. & A. Crowley, Princess Alice, Antonio Mathe, Adelphi, J. W. Holbrook.

Schooners Azorian, Mary Elizabeth, Eothen, Banvard, Alice Hardy, Maryland, John Forsyth, Helen Mar.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, July 16—No arrivals. Below, ship Gen. Williams, Hatfield, Liverpool; bark Falcon, Taylor, from Cape of Good Hope; also two ships and one bark. Ship Wallace, Lane, from New-Orleans, was below yesterday, and ordered to Wiscasset. Wind S. E., light.

BOSTON, July 16.—Below, ship Premabboy, Williams, Bombay.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16—Arr. bark Andell, (Br.,) Patterson, New-York, to load for Buenos Ayres; brig J. Means, Wells, Boston; schr. J. M. Baylis, Thompson, New-York; also U. S. steamer Massachusetts, from South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

PORTLAND, Me., July 16—Arr. bark Linda Stewart, Perkins, St. Jago, Cuba.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—Arr. ship Wm. Wilcox, Mauter, Boston.

Spoken, &c.

Circassian—U. S. steamer, in search of the Florida, July 14, off Montauk.

Constantine—Dan. ship, from Akyab for Falmouth, May 27, lat. 34 32 S., lon 15 10 E.

Eastward Ho—Br. ship, from Melbourne for Singapore, April 10, in the Java Sea.

Esmok—ship, from Cochin China for London, May 24, lat. 35 10 S., lon. 21 20 E.

Gen. Williams—ship, from Liverpool for Boston, July 12, lat 41 27, lon 60 33.

Kadosh—bark, from Boston for Australia, July 8, lat. 41 56, lon. 66.

Nabob—Fr. ship, from Bombay for Marseilles, May 27, lat. 34 32 S., lon 15 10 E.

Queen of the Sea—Br. ship, from Bombay for Liverpool, May 28, lat. 29 38 S., lon. 8 E.

Talia—Br. bark, from Liverpool for New-Orleans, July 7, lat. 26 11 N., lon. 62 04 W.

Tewksbury—ship, from St. John, N. B., for Bristol, July 6, lat. 41 50, lon. 60 27.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. at St. John, N. B., July 15, brigs Alfaretta, McAlmon, and C. C. Van Horn, Merriam, New-York; schr. Bessie Smith, do. Ship Hatia, Patten, for Liverpool, is still in the Roads.

Arr. at Halifax, N. S., July 14, brig Chebucto, Jenckins, New-York.

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387 BROADWAY, N. Y.

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No. 575 BROADWAY & No. 150 FULTON ST.